Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest** newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **fifty-six columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE MERCURY FREE.

From now till the first of January to all new subscribers for 1887, we will send the Mercury until January 1, 1888 for TWO DOLLARS, which is simply the price for one year. Or we will send it from October 1st to January 1st for 25c., so that all can have a chance to examine it for themselves and compare it with other papers.

Death of Gen. Lawrence.

Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence, of this city died at the Everett House, New York, Saturday night, from pneumonia. He had been sick only about two weeks, but for several days previous to his end it was known he could not recover, and he passed away surrounded by those dearest to him in life—his only daughter, Esther, his sister, Mrs. W. L. Wheeler, his brother, J. G. K. Lawrence, Dr. Wheeler, his brother-in-law and attending physician, and Mr. E. A. Crocker.

The deceased was a son of the late Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, and was born in New York, April 14, 1836. He fitted for college at Billings's Anglo-American Academy at Vevay, Switzerland, and was graduated from Harvard in '57. He then went through the law school and was admitted to the bar. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he resigned a position as attaché of the United States Legation at Vienna, and enlisted in the Fifty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, in December '62, with a commission as first lieutenant. He distinguished himself in numerous encounters, but especially at Fort Fishor where he lead the assault and where he lost his arm. He rose rapidly in rank and when mustered out of service in '66, bore the brevet rank of brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers. He was appointed Minister to Costa Rica, under President Grant, and in 1887 was selected to investigate the troubles with Sitting Bull and his tribe. He filled all his various positions with marked fidelity and was always noted for his bravery both physical and moral.

The funeral was solemnized on Tuesday, from St. Mark's church, New York, the pall bearers being Gov. Geo. P. Wetmore, Col. Lockwood, Maj. Beerum Wetmore, E. A. Crocker, H. C. Pell, Gen. Davies, A. A. Hayes, and Capt. Arthur Morris.

A Dead Lock.

The Common Council commenced to ballot for President of that body immediately after the two boards separated on Monday last, and they have kept it up at odd intervals ever since. The ballot stands 5 and 5. The five who vote for Councilman Harwood E. Read, are Pike and Young of the 1st Ward, Lawton and Barker of the 2nd, and Read of the 3d. The men voting for Capt. John Waters are Councilmen Crosby of the 3d, Waters and Austin of the 4th, and Boyle and O'Neill of the 5th. After taking nearly 300 ballots the body adjourned on Thursday evening to Tuesday evening of next week.

A six-days walking match has been arranged by the local pedestrians to take place at 130 Thames street next week. The contest will begin at 12 o'clock Monday noon and continue to midnight, and so on each day until 72 hours have been given to actual walking. The entries include Messrs. Florence Mahoney, W. J. Carroll, James Reen, T. Duffy, James Mahoney and James Gammon of this city, and Timothy Mahoney of the school-ship New Hampshire. Barney Burns of Providence, and other professionals, are expected to give exhibitions each evening.

The Supreme Court came in yesterday and imposed sentences on James M. Mead and Owen Macley, for maintaining nuisances under the prohibitory law. The former was given $200 fine with two months imprisonment and costs, and the latter $100 fine with 30 days imprisonment and costs. The motion for pro confesso as against Wm. D. Lake, in the case of Howland vs. Pettey was denied. The divorce case of Hurlburt vs. Hurlburt is now on trial.

AN OLD NEWPORT LANDMARK.

The Old Hunter House.

Newport has always been noted for the "staying" habits of its citizens. There is hardly an old street in which there are not houses which have been occupied from the days of the fathers by generation after generation of the sons. We are prompted to this reflection by the notice made in our last week's number of the late sale of the house No. 172 Thames street, near the corner of Mary street. This house has its history, and although altered from its old state and newly fashioned, is yet a landmark. Before the revolution it was the home of the famous surgeon and physician, Dr. William Hunter, and from that day to this has been used for medical purposes, by him and after him by his successors in practice. It was the fashion of the old time for physicians to put up and sell also their own prescriptions. It is so yet in most country towns. The very mortars and pestles used by Dr. Hunter still stand quaint reminders of the "long ago" in the window of the building.

Dr. William Hunter was succeeded in his business by his son, who, however, in 1797, abandoned his practice, and turning to the law became distinguished in law and diplomacy. He later lived in the Wanton house at the Point. On his withdrawal, his practice and the business of the "old stand" passed to his father's and his own clerk and assistant, Mr. Robert J. Taylor, who was in time succeeded by his son, Mr. James H. Taylor, with whose genial face we are all familiar. For more than eighty years the Thames street house remained the property of the Hunter family. It then passed to the possession of Mr. Taylor, whose son we are glad to know still remains, and may he long remain prescribing and making prescriptions, in which we have the "faith that was in our fathers." Long may the quiet old variegated glass mortar sign guide to the spot where Frasch dispenses luxurious sweets, and Taylor the necessary bitters, in happy neighborhood. This old Hunter house has a history full of incident. We do not believe in the tradition that the widow Deborah Hunter, (the daughter of Colonel Malbone) here entertained the British officers who took possession of the town in December, 1776, for the reason that her husband, the Doctor, died in January, 1777. It is certain, however, that the gay Duke de Lauzun who came in with his legion of horse and foot in Rochambeau's expeditionary corps, was quartered with the widow and her charming young daughters, the eldest of whom was just budding into womanhood. The original quartermaster's list of assignment of houses for occupation, names this as Lauzun's quarters. His own memoirs relate his hospitable entertainment in this quiet household, and he did not forget to pay a parting visit to the family in March, 1783. He had remained in the States with his Legion at Washintgton's special request, until the signature of the preliminary articles of peace left no doubt upon the final purposes of the British government. It would be well if the Newport Historical Society would take measures to mark these old buildings. Abroad the visitor's attention is attracted by such notices on the walls of historic buildings.

Ireland and the Irish.

Through Mr. W. R. Westcott, the popular treasurer of the Newport Opera House, Prof. H. W. French has been secured for two dates this month—Jan. 20 and Jan 27—in his highly interesting lectures on "Ireland and the Irish."

The subject, which is of widespread interest, is illustrated by nearly one hundred life-like views—"nothing excelling them", says the Boston Post, "ever having been given to a Boston audience." The first evening will be taken up with Dublin, Wicklow and the North, and the second evening with Connemara, Killarney and Cork. In refering to the lecture recently delivered in Boston, the Pilot said:

"The lecture was in all respects a success. Mr. French's sympathies are with Ireland, and his facts and opinions were as striking as the splendid pictures of city and country, lake and river, and ruin, which he threw upon the great canvas."

The Week of Prayer.

On Monday the Baptists of Newport, in common with the denomination throughout the world, held their annual fast day services. The remaining days of the week Union services were held every afternoon, as follows: Tuesday at the First Baptist, Wednesday at Second Baptist, Thursday, at the Central, and Friday, at the Shiloh. In the evening each society held its own service. These meetings were quite well attended and it is hoped good results may follow.

Miss May Alice Vara, of this city, is very busy this winter, singing with the Lotus Glee Club. She is to sing every night in January and February in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York states. She sings Friday and Saturday evenings of this week at Plattsburg, New York.

Unity Club.

On Tuesday evening the Unity Club members and the public had the advantage of hearing a lecture on "The Influence of Poetry," from the Rev. Mr. Day, pastor of the Channing church. There was a large attendance. The lecturer treated the subject in a masterly manner, analyzing the conceptions which formed the basis of the poetic spirit in its various manifestations, and illustrating his views by quotations from Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson and others. He classed in one sense, as poets in heart, those who professed the emotional appreciation and the intellectual judgment to distinguish true poetry from false; while he accorded, of course, to the creative poetical minds, the rank of poets in its highest and fullest meaning. The lecture was well calculated to bring into prominent relief the salient thoughts of the series of poets and dramatists whose writings are this year being discussed by the Club; and to show that the essence and perfume of the highest literature develope into flowers of poetry and song. The meeting was conducted by the president Dr. Squire, and an intimation was made that at the next meeting, namely, Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., a ballot would be taken to select a subject for the "anonymous essays" to be presented and read about the middle of February. This will be the third year of this entertaining feature of anonymous essays, and those who heard the essays last year have since expressed regret that they were not published by the Club in pamphlet form, so as to secure a permanent record for them as well as a wider audience. Possibly this year some means may be devised by which the publication of the various anonymous essays of 1887 may be attained.

Half Hour Club.

The regular meeting of the Half Hour Club was held Thursday evening. The subject for study was American Humorists, Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner being taken as the representatives. An interesting sketch of the two writers prepared by Miss Clark, was read by Mrs. A. C. Titus. Selections from Twain and Warner were read by H. B. Wood, R. C. Ellis, Howard Smith, Miss Proude, Mrs Sanborn, Miss Bosworth, Miss Stanton and Miss Nichols. Mr. Burgess read an interesting paper on the contrast between American humor as illustrated by Twain and Warner, and English humor. Miss Ella Stedman sang two songs, Prof. Frank one, to the great pleasure and delight of the audience. Mr. Scott was the accompanist. Many apt quotations from the sayings of Twain and Warner were made by different members of the club. The meeting proved a very interesting one.

The next meeting will be January 20, and will consider Edward Everett and Charles Sumner.

Real Estate Sales.

A. Prescott Baker has sold 4000 square feet of land, with the improvements thereon, on Houston avenue to Gustaf T. F. Müller for $1, etc., and Gustaf T. F. Müller has sold to Mr. Baker 5000 square feet of land on Clinton street for $1, etc.

Benj. T. Easterbrooks has sold the estate at the corner of Touro and Spring streets, adjoining lands of Joseph Mayer and Rebecca Allman, to Georgiana, wife of Wm. S. Bryer, for $4227.

Thomas Burlingham sold ten shares of the capital of the Union National Bank at public auction Wednesday. Six of the shares were bought by Geo. F. Crandall at $94.25, and the other four by John H. Crosby, Jr., at $94.50.

Isaac Taggart, heirs of, has sold, through Clarence A. Hammett, the estate on Farewell street, adjoining lands of David and the late John C. Brannan, to Lewis L. Simmons for $100, etc.

Geo. V. Wilbur has sold for Howard Smith, his estate on Mann avenue, consisting of dwelling house and about 7000 square feet of land, to Hon. T. M. Seabury, on private terms.

Police Statistics.

The following figures speak for themselves whether or not prohibition is working for the benefit of the whole people; each reader can draw his own conclusions; the number of arrests for the offences enumerated and which are more or less due to rum are as follows. It will be remembered that the prohibitory law did not go into effect till July 1, 1886, so the first 6 months of 1886 was under the license system:

	Last 6 mos. 1885	First 6 mos. 1886	Last 6 mos. 1886
Assault	33	46	35
Drunkenness	201	174	121
Idle persons	9	3	1
Malicious Mischief	7	8	6
Reveling	56	58	50
Indecent language	23	11	14
Common drunk'ds	10	10	none
	339	310	227

Schooner Carl D. Lathrop, of Newport, Capt. Robert Gill, sailed from Boston for Mobile, on Wednesday. Mr. John J. Allan, (one of the owners) of this city, went out as passenger in her. We believe her new owners are much pleased with the vessel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

New City Council Sworn in on Monday Afternoon—City Clerk Stevens Unanimously Re-Elected—Alderman Greene Elected President of the Board of Aldermen—Dead Lock in Common Council—The Mayor's Address in Full.

The new city government for the year 1887 was inaugurated on Monday afternoon last, at 2.30 o'clock. The oath of office was administered to His Honor the Mayor by the City Clerk and His Honor then swore in the City Council. Prayer was offered by Rev. Father Coyle and then Wm. G. Stevens, for many years the efficient City Clerk, was unanimously reëlected to that important position. His Honor Mayor Powel then delivered the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

We are again assembled for the purpose of inaugurating the city government for another year, and, having had the honor to be at the head of the city's affairs for the past year, it becomes my duty to render to you a brief account of the condition of affairs during the past twelve months, and make such recommendations as may seem needed and proper in my judgment for your consideration.

I came among you a year ago, untried and totally ignorant of municipal affairs, and, of course, I have been much hampered by my ignorance, but thanks to the great kindness and courtesy of all the city officials, I have had every opportunity given me to gain an insight into the workings of the municipal government, and I now publicly return my grateful acknowledgements to my fellow officers, for their uniform kindness, courtesy and willing instruction. I have endeavored to profit by their teachings in the routine of business, and have striven, to the very best of my ability, to make the best return I was capable of to the citizens of Newport, for the confidence they placed in me, by the best service I was capable of, in the discharge of such duties as fell to my lot. I need hardly say, I have had no object in view, save, if it laid in my power so to do, to gain the approbation of my fellow citizens, by trying to perform my duty—and if I have succeeded I am amply rewarded. Officially, of course, I have had many things to do that were most distasteful to me—personally—and foreign to my inclinations and disposition, but for which there was no help but to do them, and, if called on again, I should do them again, and just as often as circumstances might require. There can be no half way in official relations or matters; what is demanded by the requirements of the official position in which a man is placed, must be performed, no matter where it may happen to strike, or on whom it may fall, if he intends to live up to the purpose for which he is placed in office, or be faithful to the obligations he assumes. As Abraham Lincoln says:—I have honestly endeavored to conduct myself in my official capacity, "with malice towards none and with charity towards all," no matter how I may have been regarded by some persons. I must acknowledge, however, that I have learned much, during the past year, both about men and things; but individually, and officially, I have been uniformly treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy by everyone, and I can honestly and truly say that I have not an unpleasant feeling towards any human being.

FINANCE.

The finances of the city stand as follows, by statements furnished me by the city treasurer.

The indebtedness of the city amounts to $131,000, ten thousand dollars of bonds having matured and been paid this year, and fifty-one thousand dollars of bonds, additional, having been issued for schoolhouse and sewer outlet purposes—divided as follows:—schoolhouse, $16,000, sewer outlet $35,000. The balance of cash in the treasury of the city is $43,835.25, and it is expected that some $4,000 additional will be received from the State to-day, for schools. Included in this amount, however, are the following items: Balance unexpended for sewer outlet, $34,863.77; new schoolhouse and lot in 5th ward, $10,054.16; dog fund, $1,075.80, which amounts will have to be re-appropriated.

HIGHWAYS.

The roads and streets of this city have been maintained in their accustomed state of excellence, during the past year. The tremendous floods of rain, following the heavy frosts of last winter, and followed, as they were, by gale after gale of wind, after the roads had dried up, did an unusual amount of damage to the roads and macadamized streets—both by "gullying" and by carrying away the surface. Consequently there has been an unusual amount of labor and material required to restore them to their accustomed condition, which has been for the most part done. During the year I have heard remarks made "that certain roads, or streets, did not wear as well as they should," and the reason is an obvious one—the roads and streets are all equally well built, but there is a marked difference in the hardness and quality of stone that comes from the Price's Neck and Coasters Harbor quarries. The city obtains its stone from Coasters Harbor only during the pleasure of the Navy Department—although there seems to be no disposition to interfere with the privilege at present. The stone obtained here during the first part of the year was inferior in quality, as a new part of the quarry had to be opened, but is now better, and while the stone is not of the best quality for wear, it packs firmly and compactly, and leaves a smooth surface. The Price's Neck quarry furnishes stone of a more durable quality than Coasters Harbor, but it does not "pack" easily, and costs nearly double to quarry and crush. Should the Navy Department insist on the city's ceasing to work the Coasters Harbor quarry at any time, the best plan to be pursued, in the opinion of the street commissioner, would be to establish a crusher at the City wharf, or at other central point, and purchase stone from farmers, quarry men or others. The wharf would furnish a central and convenient point of deposit, either by water or land, and also, a convenient point for distribution. There have been several new streets made during the past year, Dixon, Warner and Cross streets, Bay View, Newport and Halidon avenues curbed, graded and Telfour McAdam road beds built to the extent of a mile and four-tenths. The completion of Halidon avenue has been an important point for the persons living at the Fort and in the southwest part of the city for it makes connection with all the "King Roads" to the Ocean drive and Bateman's point, and gives a good hard, smooth road where it used to be almost a quagmire in spring and winter. The highway department has been efficiently and well administered and has an excellent showing to make.

The condition of the road bed in Thames street is far from creditable,—or pleasant to ride over—for the asphalt blocks have risen into a series of "hills and hollows" that are trying in the extreme, to the feelings and property of carriage owners. The granite block pavement is deafeningly, noisy and extremely annoying to the abutters during the summer months. I trust the day cannot be far distant when the pavement, as it exists, will be replaced by one of a different character. Newport can well afford to expend money on her roads and streets—she has about 60 miles of street to take care of—for they are an important factor in her prosperity with a large part of her summer visitors, and one that, with many of them, nothing would replace. While speaking of the highways, it will not be improper to speak once more concerning the disgraceful condition—for the most part,—of the sidewalks of this city. If it lies within the range of the possible, something should be done, and at once, and their present wretched condition be improved, at the very least. In some cities, I am informed, the city takes charge of the sidewalks, keeps them in repair, and charges to the estate. Any plan that can be devised to bring about a better, and more uniform state of things, if only in the compact part of the city, should speedily be adopted; for, as they exist now, they are anything but a credit to the city, and in places in winter, and at night, positively dangerous, and as one of the first things to strike a stranger most unfavorable, as the contrast is so very marked when compared with the excellent condition of the roadbeds. If Market square could be Macadamized it would be a great improvement, especially to the Police Station, as often when court is being held there the noise of passing teams over the cobble stones is a source of great annoyance. Some plan should be devised, by which to rid our already too narrow sidewalks and streets of the unsightly wooden telegraph poles, and if the electric system is to be maintained iron poles used, exclusively. All the wires should be under ground—especially in a wooden town like ours. Only a few nights ago I saw an instance. In Bellevue avenue, where two wires were swayed together by the wind, it was blowing a gale of wind, and each time the wires touched, there was a discharge of electricity that looked as large as a man's fist—and which, if the cross had occurred over a roof of a building instead of over the road, could easily have started a fire.

LONG WHARF,

to the wretched condition of which I called your attention last year, still continues to be a most discreditable thoroughfare and when the importance of this thoroughfare and the fact that it is the main entrance to the city is taken into consideration, something ought most surely to be done, some arrangement effected by which it can be made at least decent and passable in wet weather. The amount of traffic over this wharf is very heavy, both from the City wharf and the Old Colony freight trains and boats, and nothing but the most durable roadbeds could stand the wear; probably the Belgian block pavement is the only one practicable. An estimate made by the street commissioner puts the expense at the following figures,—Grading and paving (Belgian), $6,000; curbing, $7000. Asphalt sidewalk, $5,200.

If only some arrangement could be effected between the city and the lessees and owners of the wharf, by which only a proper sidewalk could be laid, and the roadbed attended to at a later date, I think everyone will agree, that it, most surely, ought to be brought about, as soon as it possibly can be done, for the credit of the city.

SEWERS.

This all important matter has made a satisfactory amount of progress, when the amount of money available for the purpose is considered, during the year more than a mile of sewer having been built—and the main sewer outlet through the breakwater on Goat Island is fairly under progress of construction—and the vital objection of converting our inner harbor into a cesspool removed in the near future. The contracts for building the retaining walls of the existing portion of the main sewer outlet, for furnishing the iron sewer pipe, and for laying the same across the harbor, having all been awarded, and the prices at which the contracts have been taken are all within the estimated cost. Work on the retaining walls has been commenced and considerable progress has been made. The iron pipe is being cast, and every indication points to the completion of this work before the commencement of the next summer season and when completed it will be an immense improvement in the condition of affairs as they now exist. The small amount of money available for sewers last year, prevented as much progress being made as ought to have been done when the state of the sewerage in this city is considered, for it is a point on which the most strenuous efforts should be made by every citizen—for it is one that effects all alike, at once, for the state of the drainage, or rather the want of it, in the old part of the city, as well as in some of the large houses on the avenue, can hardly be believed, unless seen. I accompanied the inspector of nuisances on a tour of inspection last spring, and I must, say, frankly, that I saw many houses and places in a condition—(with no way of bettering many of them, permanently or properly)—that I could not have believed it possible if I had not seen them myself, and a reckless, callous disregard for human health and life displayed, that was hard to believe could be justified in any way, or by anyone—no drains, no sewerage, tubs overflowing with filth for cesspools, houses without cellars, the filth running under them, no regard to any sanitary conditions whatever. It may be all very well and economical to wink at such a state of affairs, so long as nothing happens—but how would it be if this city was visited by any epidemic? This town should be provided with a complete system of drainage, or as much of the system as can be brought about at once, and no more time spent in talking about it, or any hindrance put in its way. The system, which has been adopted, was designed by most competent engineering skill, was approved, in any minor alterations that have been made on the score of economy, by equally recognized engineering skill of your own selection and there is no cause for delay and it is the bounden duty of every man in the city—rich or poor, for it is a common cause—who has the interest and welfare of Newport at heart, to see that means are furnished to carry it out without delay. I believe it would be money well invested for the city to issue bonds to put the whole system in at once, or at the very least the main trunk sewers—and be done with it, and let those who come after us, and who will be far more benefitted than those of the present day, by the increased prosperity, popularity, and population, help pay the expense. This city has a debt of only about $131,000 all told to-day, and if by creating a debt of not immoderate proportion to its size for so all important an object, it can remove the dangers threatened by the present want of sewerage and—equally important—remove the chance of any possible check to her prosperity as a watering place—by even a groundless scare, or feeling of insecurity—it should be done. Thames street must be repaired before long, and it would be only an economy to put in the Thames street sewer at all events, before it is repaired, and by overhauling the condition of gas and water mains, and making the connections to each estate, as far as the curb stones, as I suggested to you last year the street need not be disturbed again for years, except for repairs absolutely necessary to said pipes or pavement. You may blame me possibly as being too progressive—of speaking too plainly—but it is my duty to do so. My ideas may, of course, be all wrong, but, honestly holding them, it is only right for me to express them openly to you for your consideration, should you deem them worthy of it, and in any event, to place myself on record as having recommended that which I am positive it is my duty to do.

CITY WORK.

There has been much said, pro and con, concerning the mode in which our city work should be conducted. Undoubtedly all city work, wherever it is possible, should be done by contract, given out, as all government work is, to the lowest bidder. In our particular case, on the other hand, this system is open to the objection, more or less valid, that it might react badly on our own working-men—for if a contractor bases his estimates on the lowest figures at which he can make a profit, he must base his calculation largely on the labor part of it, and would undoubtedly bring his men from other places, Italians may be—as they work for less than our men can or will work. One great difficulty with us is scarcity of work during a large portion of the year, and should they be cut off from city work as one means of getting some thing ahead for the winter, it might be worth while to consider if the city would not have to, practically, furnish these men with means to support their families in some other way during the year. There can be little doubt in any man's mind, I am sure, that, where possible, all city work should be done by contract, and I consider that the system should be extended still further and no member of any existing city government should do work for the city, or furnish supplies, etc., except as when the contract is awarded him as lowest bidder in open competition, if for no other reason than to stop the war cry of "Rings." It can be worth no man's while to expose himself to the chance of having this "Shibboleth" raised against him, for any amount of work that the city could ever furnish, and such reports and rumors, whether they be true or false, are always detrimental to the character of every city government.

BEACH IMPROVEMENTS.

The proposed improvements at Easton's beach bid fair to add much to the attractions of that favorite resort, both as to convenience and appearance, and be a credit to the city. The general outline of the plan is to extend the present sea wall, now about two-thirds built, as far as the "Pavillion," so called, to macadamize the entire road back of the beach from the foot of the hill at the west end of the beach as far east as the bridge over the creek, in the city limits, and from the bridge to Tuckerman avenue in Middletown; considerable of the grading on the road has already been done, and with the money subscribed by various persons, the road from the bridge to Tuckerman avenue has been partially built on the Telfour McAdam plan. A stone wall has already been built in place of the board "sand fence" west of the bridge. There will be built on the site of the present buildings a commodious building—designed by competent architects, containing office, restaurant, hot and cold baths, wash and drying rooms, sitting rooms, etc., etc., the bathing houses to be outside, next the sea, much on the present plan. The present lessee of the beach will have the lease for the next five or ten years, and there is every prospect that the beach will be far more attractive than ever before, and will retain, if not increase its reputation for quiet and respectability, which, with the greatly increased facilities offered to the public, will no doubt in near future greatly augment its patronage. The work on the building is not yet commenced, but the plans are far advanced, and all the essential work on the improvements are expected to be completed prior to the opening of the next summer season. This improvement of the beach has long been desired, and in its consummation at this time, the city owes very much to the public spirit of those gentlemen who have so materially aided to bring it about, and, I think has every reason to congratulate itself on the speedy accomplishment of what has been desired, and required, for so long a time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the year passed this city has been unusually free from fires, the department having been called out only

(Continued on fourth page.)

Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.,

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FAMILY, STEAM AND FURNACE USE.

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CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Dr. W. Argyle Watson was in town yesterday.

Mr. Simeon Davis has been in New-York this week.

Mr. O. K. Johnson is spending the winter at Ashville, N. C.

Mr. F. J. Bosworth of Milwaukee has been in town this week.

Rev. M. Van Horne is still suffering from a severe sore throat, the result of a cold.

Mrs. John H. Gardiner, formerly of this city, died in Jamestown, Sunday, aged 78 years.

The Sunday evening meetings held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. are being well attended this season.

Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, of Providence, will occupy the pulpit at the Second Baptist church tomorrow.

Rev. J. M. Cargill, of Touro chapel, has gone to Baltimore on business and will be absent about two weeks.

The recently elected officers of Newport Associates, N. M. R. A., will be installed at the next regular meeting, the 18th inst.

John B. DeBlois, Broadway, has taken the agency from Munroe, Judson & Stroup, for pure unleached hard wood ashes, which he will sell to farmers at prices to suit.

The next meeting of the Shakespeare Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. John P. Sanborn, cor. Broadway and Howard avenue, on Thursday evening, January 13.

British schooner Spartan, Capt Griffin, from New York for Port Medway, N. S., went ashore on Seaconnet at an early hour Sunday morning during a blinding snow squall.

Rev. Dr. Murray, who is supplying the pulpit of Emmanuel church during the absence of the rector, has been in New York this week. Rev. Mr. Peet is expected home early the coming month.

This week opened with the coldest weather of the season, the thermometer Monday and Tuesday mornings, registering two degrees above zero, and Wednesday the Arctic Ice Co. began cutting ice.

Mrs. Charles F. McKim, nee Appleton, died very suddenly at her home in New York Monday. She was a most estimable lady and greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends. Her marriage last season will be remembered as one of the leading events of Boston society.

Mr. William Ramwell, of this city, left last night for San Diego, California, where, if he likes the country, he will make his future home. He will be accompanied by several families of Swedenborgians, from Salem, Mass., who intend forming a colony at San Diego.

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, is to hold a fair and social at Bryer's Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 18, 19 and 20, and every effort is being put forth by members and committee to make it the social event of the season. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. James B. Brayton, Noah Butts, Simeon Davis and Everett I. Gorton.

(For additional locals see 8th page.)

Poetry.

A New Years Wish.

To you, my good friends, while I write,
Kind wishes spontaneous arise,
And does aught my rude passion excite,
They are hushed by benevolent sighs.
A muse, in the form of a dove,
Hovers round and dispels every fear;
She bids me each talent improve,
To hail you a Happy New Year!

Her mandates I cheerfully obey,
As her smiles I would strive to procure;
For the lines that my wishes convey,
May her favors in future secure.
On you, my kind friends, may she smile,
That your songs may with melody flow,
And may joy all your sorrows beguile,
Nor an hour be reserved for woe.

When winter shall sternly appear
And nature in gloom be array'd
When the mariner shudders thro' fear,
Lest his bark should by winds be betray'd:
Then, in safety, well sheltered from snow,
May you all, putting sorrow aside,
In domestic tranquility know
All the joys of a social fireside.

When spring in young beauty shall smile,
And charm fon wing charm shall unfold:
In rapture beholding the while,
May your portion be pleasures untold.
May each songster that chirps on the spray,
May each floweret that blows in the field,
For you be more cheerful and gay,
For you its choice fragrances yield.

When summer shall sultry advance,
And flocks from their sports shall retire,
May friendship your pleasures enhance
And sages your virtues admire.
May the grape-vine from arbors of ease
While the eglantine skirts them around:
And then may the fresh balmy breeze
Waft perfumes from each neighboring ground.

When autumn his treasures shall bring,
When each fruit tree shall bend with its load
May your hearts ever gratefully sing,
The hands that such blessings bestowed.
Thus sweetly shall time roll away,
Nor shall you once wish it in haste,
And the year t at commences to-day,
Shall be happier far than the past.

Then, when wint rs and springs shall decay,
When summers and autumns are o'er,
And Phoebus, the Prince of the day,
Shall wake the glad seasons no more:
To you, each forgetting his mirth,
May beauty immortal be given;
May you change the faint joys of this earth,
For transports uncloying in Heaven.—[Town and Country Almanac for 1794.

Only a Year.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

One year ago—a ringing voice,
A clear blue eye,
And clustering locks of sunny hair,
Too fair to die.

Only a year—no voice, no smile,
No glance of eye,
No clustering locks of sunny hair—
Fair, but to die.

One year ago—what loves, what schemes
Far into life!
What joyous hopes, what high resolves,
What generous strife!

The silent picture on the wall,
The burial stone,
Of all that beauty, life and joy,
Remains alone!

One year—one year—one little year,
And so much gone!
And yet the even flow of life
Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom fair
Above that head,
No sorrowing tint on leaf or spray
Says she is dead.

No hush or pause of merry birds
That sing above,
Tells us how coldly sleeps below
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year, beloved?
What hast thou seen—
What visions fair, what glorious life
Where hast thou been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong!
'Twixt us and thee;
The mystic veil! when shall it fall
That we may see?

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,
But present still,
And waiting for the coming hour
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,
Our Saviour dear,
We lay in silence at thy feet,
This sad, sad year.

Selected Tale.

A HAPPY OCCASION.

"*Do not come too late.*" That was the wording of the telegram which Captain Richard Irton held in his hand as he sat, in a temperature of 109° in the shade, on the veranda of his Indian bungalow.

"Do not come too late?" he muttered to himself. "By Jove, as if it were probable that he would dawdle now! It was just like Mrs. Lennox to send such a chaffing wire as this. He might have been a long time making up his mind, but it was made up now, and he meant to go home and marry her. It was her last letter that had settled the matter—the letter in which she hinted that Lord Shorthorn was awfully "mashed." No, he wasn't going to stand by and see Dorothy Lennox married to a cad like Shorthorn. He had been a whole year, he reminded himself, in this infernal station, with its furnace heat, its inane gossip, and its eternal tennis and polo. How he loathed the sight of his Major's wife, with her white eyelashes, her malicious giggle, and her flirting manners!

And then he thought of Mrs. Lennox. He remembered the first night he had met her—in the ball room of a great house in London—and how he had seen her surrounded by half a dozen other fellows, and how he "had made the running," and cut out all those outsiders. And he recollected the call he had paid the next day at her tiny house in Park st eet, when she had been so sweet and graceful, and had talked to him as no woman had ever talked before. He didn't go in for brains or any of that rot, but, by Jove! Dorothy Lennox made him feel like another fellow. He thought of the cool, amber-tinted room where she always sat, with its drooping palms, its masses of azaleas, its Rajon etchings, and its blue and white Nankin. It was always cool and cosy in Mrs. Lennox's house, and she had a way of taking a fellow's hand and looking him seriously in the eyes which was quite irresistible.

He remembered how it had become almost a habit to drop in of an afternoon, to lounge on her soft divan, and listen to her half chaffing talk, and low delicious laugh. And when a woman is deuced good looking as well as clever, what was a fellow to do? Perhaps, it was wrong to make love in quite such a serious way as he did, but, hang it! she wasn't a kitten, and she might have known he wasn't of the marrying sort.

All that was a year ago, but he had not forgot her a bit—worse luck. And her letters—how awfully nice they were! how like herself! Not spooney, like those he wrote to her; but frank, humorous, and thoroughly *bon camarade*. Hang it all! It was much easier to keep heart-whole in London than in this sultry hole. He had managed to evade compromizing himself definitely, even when he had gone to bid Mrs. Lennox good-by, although he had been perilously near proposing to her that last evening; but he had got away, and nothing had been said which would have tied him down to an engagement.

Dick, in his roving life, had committed every folly except that which he considered the hugest folly of all—the folly of tying yourself to one woman for life. He remembered how he had congratulated himself on all this when he went on board the "Jumna." Was he, the best looking fellow and keenest sportsman in the 150th Hussars, to knock under like any spooney young sub, the moment he met a pretty woman? But now things were changed. He had never bargained, somehow, for her marrying again; he had got to look upon her more or less as his own. When she had written that letter with all the allusions to Shorthorn in it, his blood fairly boiled. He didn't regret a bit the letter he had written in reply, telling her he was leaving India the very day he could get leave, and asking her to be his wife. After all, why shouldn't he marry? He was over thirty, and he had had, as he remembered with a smile, his "fling." The fellows in his regiment used to chaff him and call him "casual," and said he never did to-day what he could put off till to-morrow. But that was all nonsense. He could make up his mind like other men, even to matrimony. And here was her answer to his letter: "Do not come too late." Well, he had got his leave and would be with her in three weeks.

Mrs. Lennox was the sort of woman about whom people's tongues are always wagging. Hardly was her late husband borne beneath nodding plumes to Kensal Green than she was married, in perspective, to at least a dozen admirers. She was a great success in society, for besides being a charming woman, she was a fashionable poetess, writing words for Tosti's songs, and publishing volumes of verse, bound in white parchment, and printed on extra thick paper. Tall and slight, with smooth dark hair and liquid eyes, she had a face full of character and determination. To look at Mrs. Lennox was to know that she was a woman who rapidly made up her mind, and who, once having done so, was not likely to alter it. But two years had passed away since her husband's day, and this nineteenth century Sappho had not consoled herself. And then came the Dick Irton episode.

It was a bright morning in June when Captain Irton arrived at the Charing Cross station, thoroughly fagged and wearied, with his long journey. He had come as fast as P. and O. steamers and mail trains can bring a man from Bombay to the Strand. But in a couple of hours he hoped to have rid himself of all signs of travel, to have got inside a decent coat, and to be in the shady drawing room in Park street, with Dorothy Lennox's soft arms round his neck. He felt very sleepy and somewhat aggrieved, for he had nursed the unreasoning hope of seeing her at the station, although she could not possibly know when he would arrive. He had started by the very next mail from Bombay, so that writing would have been useless. He felt, indeed, that he had answered her telegram in a very practical fashion. How overjoyed she would be to have him back! How he hoped it would not be too much for her—seeing him suddenly again like this. So, throwing himself on the bed in his room at the Grand Hotel he fell asleep.

When Dick awoke it was three in the afternoon. Tubbing and unpacking took an hour, and then he had to go out and buy a fall hat. After this he directed the cabman to the house in Park street.

The shady Mayfair street looked bright and pleasant as his hansom rattled along, the houses smartened up for the season with new blinds, and window boxes full of daisies and spirea. A light breeze blew in his face, and a couple of fair-haired girls in pink cotton made a bright patch against the gray-toned houses. By Jove! how awfully nice it all was, after India! A man might be very happy in London, with a charming wife who would know how to give little dinners, and the theatres, and the park.

Pulling up at the house, Dick's jaw fell. There was an awning from the door to the curbstone, with a crowd of nursemaids and urchins gaping on each side. The street was full of carriages, too. What did it mean? Then Dick remembered that Mrs. Lennox gave a great many afternoon parties. Well, it was deuced disappointing, he said to himself, when you had come all the way from India to see a woman, to find that she is giving one of those infernal kettledrums the very day you arrive.

Inside the house there was the usual elbowing, well-dressed crowd that you see any afternoon in the season of Mayfair. Boys in gray coats with pink carnations in their button-holes jogged old club men in brown coats and white gardenias. In the dining room hooked-nosed dowagers were foraging for ices, while on the landing frisky matrons loitered with their temporary swains.

On the stairs Dick met a woman he knew, an enthusiastic girl of forty-three, who was dressed in more juvenile garb than when he had last seen her. Murmuring, "Charmed to see you back—happy occasion!"

"Happy occasion, was it?" said Dick to himself, wishing his gushing acquaintance and the rest of the guests at the bottom of the sea. It would have been a happier occasion still if he could have found his Dorothy alone in her amber-tinted room.

When Captain Irton reached the door, he could see Mrs. Lennox standing in the midst of a small crowd of people, who all seemed to be talking at once. By Jove! how "fetching" sh looked in her silver-gray gown, with a huge bouquet of orchids, and that gray tulle thing she had on her head! Was that a new fashion, Dick wondered, for woman to wear bonnets at their own "at homes?" And there was that ass Shorthorn close beside her, with a particularly fatuous expression on his face. It was high time he had written, Dick thought; it was high time he had come. Why, the fellow was far gone—over head and ears; Dick could see that by the way he appropriated Mrs. Lennox with his eyes.

Then one of the circle moved away, and Dorothy turned and saw Captain Irton at the door. She looked as if she had seen a ghost. Coming forward, he took her hand, and then he saw that something was wrong. Without a word, she motioned him to an adjoining room, which for the moment was empty.

"Goodness!" she whispered, "why have you come now? I wired that you were not to come, that it was too late. I wrote, too, but you could not have got my letter."

"Too late, Dorothy! what do you mean? Your telegram said 'Do not come too late. Well, I started the next day."

"Poor Dick," she said at last, "what a dreadful mistake you have made! "Do not come. Too late," was the message I sent. Did you not remember that there are no full-stops in telegraphy? I was married an hour ago to Lord Shorthorn. Come in, and let me introduce you to my husband."

And this was Dick Irton's little mistake. There are no full-stops in telegraphy, but when, ten minutes later, Dick saw Lord and Lady Shorthorn drive off amidst showers of rice and slippers, he knew that he had had a moral full-stop which he would remember all his life.—London World.

"I must have order in this court-room," sternly demanded a justice of peace. "I must and will have less noise and confusion here. I have already disposed of three important cases without being able to hear a word of the evidence."

School Teacher—"Now, Master Kirby, suppose I should say: 'I didn't have no fun at the pic-nic.' How would you go to work to correct me?"

Mazarine Blue.

And what is mazarine blue? is a conundrum which is racking the brains of the learned in such matters and the arms of the poor assistants who have to take down books from public library shelves. Newport is agog with it. The Public Library, rich in old time literature, and the Redwood, whose shelves contain some of the most elaborate of the books on costumes, give no clue, and even the oracular Astor, *facile princess* of American reference collections, has no answer. We all know that Mazarine was a Cardinal, but cardinals do not wear blue, and an Italian Prince of the Church would be the last to don a secular color. Then again, the great French lexicographers make no mention of such a color. It is not a French color. The Imperial Dictionary tells us that a *Mazarine gown* is a "Common Councilman's gown; and Brewer's Readers Handbook gives the additional information that the (London) Common Councilman is called *a Mazarine* from "*the blue silk gown worn by this high functionary.*" The Imperial Dictionary also defines Mazarine *as a deep blue color after Cardinal Mazarine.* We know it is a deep blue color, but we do not believe it was called after "*Il faquino*" Mazarine. We must look elsewhere. Bayley's old dictionary tells us that *Mazarine hoods* were made after the fashion of that worn by the Duchess of Mazarine. Shadwell, the dramatist, mentions *Mazarine hoods* in his Bury Fair, 1720. So we find that Mazarine blue was a color in silk, and that the Duchess set the fashion in hoods. Hortense Mancini, who is said to have been the most beautiful woman in the world, fled from her husband, the first Duke of Mazarine, to London, in 1668. She led the gay world of London by her wit and beauty, was a favorite of Charles the Second, and the adored of St. Evremond and all the beaux esprits of the English capital. She kept a fashionable gaming house at Chelsea in the city, and died, as Evelyn tells us in his diary, "the famous Duchess of Mazarine in 1690." Her fashion survived her.

We are inclined to think that the color took its name from her, and that it was originally given to silk by the Spitalfield silk weavers. This industry was introduced into England by the French and Flemish artisans drawn out from France by the revocation of the Gord of Nantes and the dragonades of Louis XIII early in the century. It is not improbable that the French weavers of Spitalfield, which is near to Chelsea, gave the name of their beautiful neighbor to the new shade of blue.

Chevrent, the great authority on color technique, does not mention it; nor do any of the special authorities on dyes or weaving. Here, ladies, is a conundrum worthy of the English Notes and Queries in the Boston Evening Transcript. We do not offer a reward for its solution. Fame is the "fair Guerdon" and another conundrum in our next issue, with the benefit of our own researches as in the present case.

English Watering Places.

Hastings (in 1845) is a very favorite watering place, and from characteristics peculiar to its position it appeals to the holiest, tenderest, and quietest sympathies of our natures. It is considered that the peculiarities of its situation and its sheltered aspect render its climate so genial as to adapt it especially for the residence of invalids; and it is here that the gentlest and fairest of England's daughters—for it is those most especially whom consumption prostrates—are sent sometimes to recruit and invigorate, but more frequently to languish and die. Here it is said the passing bell tolls so continuously as scarcely to be heard, certainly not to be noted, except by the mourning family especially interested. The frequent funeral train is hardly observed by the accustomed and careless eye. If one could divest oneself entirely of the melancholy reminiscences attached to Hastings, it were easy to admit that England can hardly show a lovelier spot or one more worthy of the attention of the tourist or the patronage of the noble and wealthy. The town itself is insignificant enough, and is nestled beneath the shelter of lofty hills which protect it from adverse blasts; but the situation—how beautiful! These hills are the very extremity seaward of the rolling and luxurious county, and they are clothed to the very sea—a most unusual circumstance—with profuse verdure and foliage. There is hardly, perhaps, in the midland counties a road more richly embowered in trees than is the London high road leading direct to Hastings. The prospect, too, is always beautiful, and as occasionally seen has every possible charm. The magnificent expanse of the channel is bounded by the lofty table-land of Beachy Head on the one hand, and by the South Foreland on the other: the French coast is distinctly visible; the glistening sea is enlivened with the passing vessels; the flat waste is dotted with Martello towers; churches and villages attract the eye in various directions; while to complete the interest of the scene a dim castle raises its shattered relics close above the town.—[Mrs. Stone's Chronicles of Fashion.

Wished That He'd Waited Longer.

"If he loves the girl he can wait for her a year or two; it won't hurt him," remarked a woman with a thin lower jaw to a caller who was swapping gossip. "My husband had to wait five years for me. Didn't you, John?" she continued, appealing to her husband, who was sitting in one corner, trying to mend a cork-screw.

"You're right, old woman, I did that very thing. And I wish to goodness I'd waited twenty-five," he added in a lower tone, with a sigh that was dismal as he winked at the caller.—[New York Telegram.

It is related that when Matthew Arnold was in Chicago a young girl of eleven years informed him that she had read nearly everything that he had written, and surprised and delighted him by reciting some of his poems and several extracts from his prose writings. On investigation he discovered that the child was poor, and that she had borrowed nearly all the books which she had read from circulating libraries. A few days ago she received a package from Mr. Arnold which contained a complete set of his prose and poetical works, all of which were bound in full Russia leather and with gilt edges. The value of the set is said to be about $150. The girl is even more delighted with the pleasant note accompanying the gift.

The Widow Flapjack got a new boarder the other day. At the first meal he took he choked and had a terrible time trying to swallow some coffee. "What's the matter, stranger?" she asked kindly. "Nothing except that the coffee went down the wrong way." "Good heavens! it isn't possible that I have secured a boarder with two throats," exclaimed Mrs. Flapjack, who has been complaining very bitterly of the amount of food a man with only one throat can destroy.—Texas Siftings.

Remedy for Cancer.

(10,791.) The specific referred to is carbolic acid. A lady in Germantown was suffering from cancer, whose odor was very disagreeable. A soldier of the civil war said that by bathing it with a diluted solution of carbolic acid the odor would be removed. It was tried and not only was the odor removed but the cancer itself. The lady's husband, a Quaker by the name of Johnson or Johnstone, in partnership with a Mr. Dorsey, on Market street, in Philadelphia, put into the newspapers a paragraph saying a remedy for cancer was discovered which he would explain to any sufferer without charge. In the course of a week two thousand letters were received by him, which he answered, and it was followed by such a result that he retired from the firm and devoted himself to gratuitously answering letters and treating the numerous cases—but without charge—and if he is still alive he will do so still. The writer of this note wrote to him for a friend so afflicted. He replied that not only was the dilution applied outwardly, but reduced one-half the strength, administered inwardly—a few drops—given three or four times a day, and internal cancers had been treated with marked success. A saturated solution of carbolic acid, with five times its bulk of water, or still better, of glycerine added, is a safe dose, and effectual.

The same medicine is used by many regular physicians of my acquaintance, all of whom were army physicians, and for summer complaints even of little children (for the latter in very small doses), and inhaling the vapor of carbolic acid, also given for the purpose of destroying the odor of the consumptive's expectorations who seemed very near death, resulted in a cure, though the patient previously seemed to be dying. The physician, who administered it with no idea save of destroying the bad odor, was himself astonished at the result. I forget his name, but he was the principal physician in Elyria, O. The patient had been well for two years when I heard of the case, and saw the physician himself who confirmed the story I had heard. The celebrated Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, hearing of the cures of cancer, wrote and asked me for a physician's report of it. I wrote to Mr. Johnson, and he replied that he had nothing to do with physicians, on account of the way they insulted him upon the cases that he always made gratuitously. Dr. Simpson sent me his pamphlet—on the use of it for ulcers and wounds—with the request that I would send him regular physicians' reports of the internal administration of it for cancer. The miraculous effects of carbolic acid in cases of cancer is as an alterative. For internal application, one-eighth of an ounce of the crystals mixed with a quart of water, a teaspoonful three times a day, has proved safe and curative in terrible cases of cancer. For external application, a quarter of an ounce of crystals to a quart of water.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

He Had Made the Round Trip.

"I have taken my last order. I am going home," he said as the clock struck the midnight hour. The nurse looked at the doctor with a significant glance and whispered: "His mind wanders." Presently he lifted his feverish head from its pillow. "Any letters from the house?" he inquired; "there ought to be letters here." Then he slept, and in his sleep he was a boy again—babbled of fishing streams where the trout played, of school hours and romps with his mates. At twelve he suddenly awakened. "All right," he called in a strong voice, "I'm ready!" He thought the porter had called him for an early train. The doctor laid a soothing hand on him and he slept. In his sleep he murmured: "Show you samples of our goods? I'm going off the road now. This order closes me out. The house has called me in.

"Going to have my first vacation, but I shall lose time—time—time!" He drowsed off and the doctor counted his pulse. Suddenly the sick man started up. "Give me a letter from home. Ellen always writes to me here. She never disappointed me yet—and the children. They will never forgive me if my trips are too long. I have only a few more towns to sell—I promised to be home Christmas—I promised to be home—promised." He slept again, and again wakened with a start. "No word from home yet?" He was going fast now. The doctor bent over him and repeated in a comforting voice the precious words of promise: "In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you." "Yes—yes," said the dying traveller, faintly, "it is a clear statement. It is a good house to travel for. It deals fair and square with its men."

The chill December morning dawned—the end was very near. The sick man was approaching the undiscovered land from whose bourne no traveler returns. "I've changed my route," he murmured faintly: "the house is calling me in—write to Ellen and the children that I'm—on—my—way—home—it's in my sample case—without money—without money and without price—a good house—fills all its orders as agreed. Call me for the first train—I am going to make the round trip and get home for Christmas." They laid his head back upon the pillow. He had made the round trip. He had gone home for Christmas.—[Detroit Free Press.

Beatrice's Baby.

The title of Highness has been conferred by the Queen upon Princess Beatrice's infant because, being the offspring of a morganatic marriage, he inherits neither rank nor precedence from his mother, and is not born royal. It pleased Her Majesty to have the child described in the Court Circular as the "infant prince," but in reality he is no more a prince than any little brat in the street. Princess Beatrice will find her situation exceedingly anomalous and embarrassing in a future reign, and even now there are unpleasant *tracasseries* at every court function. If the Princess went to Berlin she would be treated as a royal personage, but her husband would be simply nobody, so that she has practically excluded herself from European Courts. The new "Highness" is likely to do very well in life, as it is no secret that the Duke of Connought and the Princess Beatrice are to be the principal heirs of the Queen's immense fortune, although it will take a good slice to provide in an adequate way for the Albany and Christian branches and for the children of the Princess Alice.—[Labouchere, in the World.

A lady in the provinces wrote to a clever authoress to beg her to procure a tutor for her sons, one endowed with every imaginable qualification of mind and heart. Her friend replied, 'My dear X., I am looking for a tutor such as you have described; but I have not as yet been happy enough to meet him. I still continue my search with unabated zeal, and I promise you that as soon as I have found him I will—marry him.'

The rich and poor women of England are asked to contribute a fund to be given to Queen Victoria to commemorate the fiftieth year of her reign.

WHALING THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Story of a Voyage from New Bedford Delightfully Told by One of Our Well Known Townsmen.

SIXTH PAPER.
(*Concluded.*)

In December we again reached our old cruising ground about "Lord Howes" Island, "French Rock" and "Three Kings." Getting a whale now and then we finally made the North Cape of New Zealand where we landed and for the first time for nearly a year were able to procure Irish potatoes and onions, of which the old man laid in a generous supply.—From here we went back to French Rock and managed to pick up enough whales to amount to nearly four hundred barrels. Although we had nearly three months more here before the season would be up, and although the ship was fitted for four years, the leak which had been growing upon us had become so serious as to warrant, in the captain's estimation, the giving up of the voyage, so we went into the "Bay of Islands" and fitted for home. It was a disappointment to the captain and officers at least. We were on the ground, the captain and officers were first rate whalemen, and we had so far had fairly good luck. All we lacked was a tight ship under our feet. But there was no help for it and we sailed for New Bedford early in January, by way of Cape Horn. Passing the "Stormy Cape" in March we experienced the first cold weather we had felt for three years, but the strong gale, though charged with snow and sleet, was "after us" and the majestic Cape Horn swell heaving us eastward and homeward. As we hauled to the north we all felt that the last corner was turned and home only a few weeks away. And now as we run for the "line," every day was bringing us nearer home and into milder weather. As we passed the latitude of River La Platte we were reminded of the old couplet,

"If La Platte will let you pass,
Then look out for Hatteras."

La Platte did let us pass in peace, and Hatteras stopped not our homeward course. At "Forty South" we commenced to brighten up the old ship and make her presentable for her home coming. The final setting up of the rigging, the scraping, tarring and painting was done at last, and with her best suit of sails bent she presented a very creditable appearance. While this work was going on, and in the latitude of the West Indies one of our crew fell from the mizen-mast head, which he was painting, and striking a boat on the after house his thigh was broken. On our arrival home he was consigned to the care of Mr. Stubbs of the Sailor's Home, and after some weeks left for his own home in the State of New York. And now as the ship is drawing near her home port, I am reminded that I have described no terrible storms or gales; well, to tell the truth there were none to describe. This was a remarkable pleasant voyage. We had some heavy weather; but our captain was a thorough seaman seconded by able and efficient officers and a willing crew, and the moderate gales and the sudden, and even sometimes severe, squalls, always found the ship prepared. As for those terrible tempests, those terrific tornadoes, that sometimes sweep the ocean like a besom of destruction, leaving in their track dismantled, wave swept hulls, where once rode stately ships, and amid whose awful fury the services of the "two best men in the ship" are required to hold the captain's hair on, these emptied not their vials of wrath and desolation on our old barque. And so, the Zodiac, after thirty-two months cruising over three oceans, the most of whose waters she had sifted through her much perforated planks, sailed gallantly into New Bedford harbor one pleasant morning in May of "fifty-eight," with nearly fourteen hundred barrels of sperm oil. This was considered a fairly good voyage for even those days. Had we remained out another year the result might have been still better. Captain Fisher severely blamed the agents for sending the ship to sea on a long voyage with her hull in such a condition, and even felt it his duty to give them a piece of his mind. One present at that interview testified that the "piece" which the old man gave them was a large one, very rough and ragged on the edges.

The ship was fitted for another voyage, sailed and returned. She disappeared from the list years ago and has probably gone to the caves of the ocean or met an ignoble fate at the hands of the junk dealer. Of the crew the writer knows but little; the world is wide.—One of the foremast hands is known to be dead, and two known to be living. One of the boatsteerers, the cooper and the steward are dead, also the second mate. The other three mates are living, but have, years ago, abandoned the sea. The captain is still living in a beautiful village on the "Cape." The writer visited him in his pleasant home a few years since. A kindly old gentleman then, enjoying a well earned leisure, beloved of children's children he looked as hale and hearty and nearly as young as when, so many years ago, in his active vigorous manhood we all knew him—but never dared address him as our "old man."

Absent-minded collector rings the bell and five-year-old runs around from the side of the house.

"Is your mamma home, little girl?"

"Yes, sir, she's dressin'."

"Tell her Mr. —— would like to see her."

Little one tells her, but the poor collector thinks when too late, and hies hastily hence.

Mr. Robert Garrett is alleged to be the proud possessor of fifty suits of clothes, principally London made.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

Interesting Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all who apply. It should be read by everybody. Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

The untold benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. leads me to acknowledge its virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering with humors. A year ago this July I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer that had troubled me two or three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for three months preceding that letter. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly, but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a treatise on blood and skin diseases, with advice to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The lunch grew and became quite heavy, also very dark and angry looking, until the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it cut out or die. But, contrary to all expectations, it commenced to ooze a little bloody substance, and in a week it seemed to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued to discharge less and less, healing around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty six bottles of the S. S. S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and a miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefit I have received, and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am twenty-five years old, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.
BETSY WOOD, Cohesett, Plymouth Co., Mass.
July 13, 1885.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C.H. St., Boston.

MAKE HENS LAY

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston

LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the top once a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents. PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 55 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NOTICE!

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS repaired and re-covered. Samples of all kinds of coverings on hand. Also all the new styles of sticks furnished. Keys of all kinds, including Yale lock keys, fitted and locks furnished and repaired. All kinds of tools sharpened and polished. Orders promptly attended to. Umbrellas and Parasols for sale.
ROCCO BARONE, 7 Kinsley's Wharf.

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DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

SEE THE

FOLDING BED,

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PIANOS TO RENT For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY, FINE LINEN PAPER, CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT 30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers, 210 THAMES ST

P. J. MURPHY, Practical Plumber

SUCCESSOR TO C. GREASON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

161 SPRING STREET,

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SANITARY PLUMBING and VENTILATION

A specialty, and will receive prompt and personal attention. First class work solicited, and references furnished on application. Connected by telephone

ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Sample Free for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we MAKE NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

A Good Second-Hand 3-Spring Wagon

Nearly New. For sale at a bargain

—AT—

J. B. BACHELLOR'S Blacksmith shop, Langley's Wharf, opp. Post Office.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

WINDFALLS.

One hundred bushels in the shape of overcoats Men's, Youths' and Boys' in job lots, Boys' Youths' and Men's Suits in Job lots cheap.

Augustus Goffe, Gas Light Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS.

Teacher, Tuner and Dealer, No. 8 Sherman street.

WE'VE GOT 'EM.

The largest and finest stock of

Paintings, Steel Engravings, Etchings, Artotypes, Velvet and Easel Frames, Easels, Christmas Cards, Fine Gold, Bronze, Oak and Black Walnut Mouldings, to be found in this city. First class Framing done at shortest notice. All goods as low as the lowest.

W. H. ARNOLD'S,

12 BROADWAY.

Holiday Goods.

A large and well selected line of goods for the Holidays.

Toys of all kinds, Plush Goods, Dolls, Albums, Music Boxes, Christmas Novelties, etc.

CALL EARLY BEFORE STOCK IS BROKEN.

MURRAY, SPINK & CO.,

26, 28 & 30 Pine St., & 26 Hay St., PROVIDENCE . . . . . R. I.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, . . . $2 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE

leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days from Long Wharf north. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays excepted, at 4.30 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 156 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.00 A. M.—For New York, also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and New Haven. Arriving in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Close connection at Saybrook with trains for Hartford. Also with train due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 12.50 A. M. also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 8.05 P. M.;

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special arrive at Wickford at 6.30 P. M. and Newport at 1.40 P. M.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence,
C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, October 18, 1886, trains will leave Newport, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 7.35, 10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. For Coal Mines, †11.02 A. M., 12.06, †5.12, †7.52 P. M. RETURN, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.56, 5.34, 7.29, P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.34, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.51 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return (Pearl Street) 5.10, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.10, 4.15, *5.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree and Boston, at 4.30 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.

†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't, Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27th.

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park Tuesdays and Fridays only after Oct. 11th

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 8, 1886, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

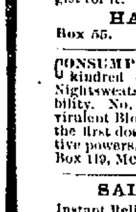
Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.



PEAT-MOSS!

The most economical Stable Bedding. Keeps Horses & Cattle Clean, the Air Pure and Hoofs in Good Condition. 100 lbs. of Peat-Moss will outlast 200 lbs. of Straw. Peat-Moss is not as inflammable as straw. It yields a Rich Fertilizer. For circulars and first-class testimonials apply at headquarters, 172 Front St., New York. F. G. STROHMEYER & Co.

$2,500 REWARD!

For a case of Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, or Chills and Fever which we cannot cure by using our KING OF REMEDY for the blood. NOT ONE CASE HAVE WE FAILED TO CURE YET. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 per bottle.

HART MEDICINE CO.,
Box 55. Unionville, Ct.

CONSUMPTION positively cured. Also its kindred diseases: Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nightsweats, Coughs, Insomnia, Nervous Debility. No. 2. CANCER annihilated. All virulent Blood-poisons. Both remedies, from the first dose, are felt in their marvelous curative powers. 60c. per pkge., 5 for $2. Address Box 119, McDONOUGH, Chenago Co., N. Y.

SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Instant Relief and Sure Cure Guaranteed or money refunded. Sent FREE by mail for 25c. a pkge., or 5 pkges. for $1. Address N. L. HIBBARD, Lock Box 14, GENEVA, ASHTABULA Co., OHIO.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

State of Rhode Island —AND— PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Office of Collector of Taxes of said city, } NEWPORT SS. December 30, 1886. }

BY VIRTUE OF Warrants issued to said Collector by the City Treasurer of said City severally commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed on the inhabitants of said city and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit, for and including the several years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and of every power vested in said Collector of Taxes:

Inasmuch as the taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid, and said real estate is liable for payment of said taxes.

I, William J. H. Allman, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate, the same being a parcel of land in said Newport with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof: Bounded Northerly by Kilburn Court, Easterly by land of Benjamin B. Gardner, Southerly partly by land of Gardner Lillibridge and partly by land of Catharine C. Hammett, and Westerly by land of William P. Peckham; and by authority of a resolution of the City Council of said City passed December 28, 1886, and under the directions of said City Council, will sell the whole of said real estate at Public Auction to the highest bidder on said real estate on **Saturday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon**, for the payment of said taxes, with interest, costs and expenses.

WM. J. H. ALLMAN,
1-1-4w Collector of Taxes.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, } September 10th, A. D. 1886. }

NEWPORT, Sc.

BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1886, in favor of Patrick O'Brien, of the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, defendants, I have this day, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, had on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in this suit, in and to three certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenancies thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, 46 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner, 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ——— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers, 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less: The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin, Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley; The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf, Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman, Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on **Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon** for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
11-27 Sheriff.

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
12-25 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, } October 9th, A. D. 1886. }

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, a dreturnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886, in favor of James J. Phelan and George W. Duval, partners, as Phelan and Duval, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, his wife, both of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, defendants, I have this day at five minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, had on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ, in this suit,) in and to three following named lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances therof, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first named lot is bounded Northerly, on Green street 40 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ——— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less. The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street; Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin; Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf; Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman; Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport in said County, on **Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon**, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
12-25 Sheriff.

Attention! Photographers!

Lavitt & Sherman

The BOSTON PHOTOGRAPHERS

535 Washington St., } Boston.
145 Tremont St. }
105 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that we have re-opened our NEWPORT STUDIO, and are now fully prepared to furnish our Unexcelled Satin Finish Cabinets at

$3.50 PER DOZEN.

FORMER PRICE $6

☞Remember, a glass proof will be shown at time of sitting, and if not satisfactory another will be taken, so all may be sure of obtaining fine and satisfactory work here. All our work finished at our mammoth Boston Studio, 535 Washington Street. No extra charge for children. All pictures finished in ten days after proof is shown. 5-29-tf

SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula, and other Inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—*a complete cure.*

BEL. F. WADE, Richmond, Va.
Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggists, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured. E. T. PARKER.
379 Northampton St., Boston.

DRUGGISTS ENDORSE THEM.

Have sold a quantity of your Cuticura Remedies. One of my customers, Mrs. Henry Klntz, who had tetter on her hands to such an extent as to cause the skin to peel off, and for eight years she suffered greatly, was completely cured by the use of your medicines.

C. N. NYE, Druggist, Canton, Ohio.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

NO MEDICINE LIKE THIS.

We have sold your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and no medicines on our shelves give better satisfaction.

C. F. ATHERTON,
Druggist, Albany, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Catarrh to Consumption.

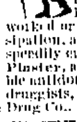
Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; with treatise; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



KIDNEY PAINS

And that weary, lifeless, all-gone sensation ever present with those of Inflamed Kidneys, Weak Back and Loins, Aching Hips and Sides, overworked or worn out by disease, debility or dissipation, are relieved in one minute and are speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or at Potter Drug Co., Boston.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 60 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I., }
POLICE DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE. }

SLEDDING NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 12 of the City Ordinance the following named streets are hereby designated as sledding places for the use of single sleds only:—

North Baptist Street,
Ayrault Street,
North side of the Park on Washington Square,
Barney Street,
William Street,
Bowery Street,
Young Street,
Dearborn Street.

Double sleds may be used on Mann avenue, East Catharine street, Buena Vista street, Bath Road and West End of Narragansett avenue, but not elsewhere.

Per order of the Mayor,
HENRY E. TURNER, JR.
12-11 Chief of Police.

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

You can find a nice line of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets and Stands. Also a large assortment of Writing Desks, Easels, and Chairs of almost every description, any of which will make both a useful and ornamental Christmas present. We also have a nice line of Chamber Suits, and Upholstered Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and the best Woven Wire Mattresses in the market. We carry at all times a nice line of the latest patterns of Furniture Coverings in Tapestry, Plush, Velours, etc., and upholster and repair all kind of Furniture at short notice. Hair Mattresses and best quality of Feather Pillows and fine Furniture made to order.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 104 Thames street. 8-26

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

For the Children.

An Unturned Fairy.

The following extract from Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's latest tale, "The Story of Prince Fairyfoot," begun in the Christmas St. Nicholas, throws some new light on fairy lore:

One day in the forest Prince Fairyfoot heard a sound in the air above him, and looked up to see what it was. It sounded like a little bird in some trouble. And surely enough, there was a huge hawk darting after a plump little brown bird with a red breast. The little bird was uttering sharp, frightened cries, and Prince Fairyfoot felt so sorry for it that he sprung up and tried to drive the hawk away. The little bird saw him at once, and straightway flew to him, and Fairyfoot covered it with his cap. And then the hawk flew away in a great rage.

When the hawk was gone, Fairyfoot sat down again and lifted his cap, expecting, of course, to see the brown bird with the red breast. But instead of a bird, out stepped a little man, not much higher than your little finger—a plump little man in a brown suit with a bright red vest, and with a cocked hat on.

"Why!" exclaimed Fairyfoot, "I'm surprised!"

"So am I!" said the little man cheerfully. "I never was more surprised in my life, except when my great-aunt's grandmother got into such a rage and changed me into a robin-redbreast. I tell you, that surprised me!"

"I should think it might!" said Fairyfoot. "Why did she do it?"

"Mad," answered the little man. "That was what was the matter with her. She was always losing her temper like that, and turning people into awkward things, and then being sorry for it, and not being able to change them back again. If you are a fairy, you have to be careful. If you'll believe me, that woman once turned her second cousin's sister-in-law into a mushroom, and somebody picked her and she was made into catsup—which is a thing no man likes to have happen in his family."

"Of course not," said Fairyfoot, politely.

"The difficulty is," said the little man, "that some fairies don't graduate. They learn how to turn people into things but they don't learn how to unturn them; and then, when they get mad in their families,—you know how it is about getting mad in families,—there is confusion. Yes, seriously, confusion arises. It arises. That was the way with my great-aunt's grandmother. She was not a cultivated old person, and she could not unturn people, and now you see the result. Quite accidentally I trod on her favorite corn; she got mad and changed me into a robin and regretted it ever afterward. I could only become myself again by a kind hearted person saving me from danger. You are that person. Give me your hand."

Fairyfoot held out his hand. The little man looked at it.

"On second thought," he said, "I can't shake it—its too large. I'll sit on it and talk to you."

With these words, he hopped upon Fairyfoot's hand, and sat down smiling and clasping his own hands about his tiny knees.

"I declare, its delightful not to be a robin," he said. "Had to go about picking up worms, you know. Disgusting business. I always did hate worms. I never eat any myself I drew the line there; but I had to get them for my family."

Suddenly he began to giggle and to hug his knees up light.

"Do you wish to know what I'm laughing at?" he asked Fairyfoot.

"Yes," answered Fairyfoot.

The little man giggled more than ever.

"I'm thinking about my wife," he said—"the one I had when I was a robin. A nice rage she'll be in when I don't come home to-night! She'll have to hustle around and pick up worms for herself and for her children, too—and it serves her right. She had a temper that would embitter the life of a crow—much more a simple robin. I wore myself to skin and bone taking care of her and her brood, and how I did hate 'em!—bare, squawking things, always with their throats gaping open. They seemed to think a parent's sole duty was to bring worms for them."

"It must have been unpleasant," said Fairyfoot.

"It was more than that," said the little man. "It used to make my feathers stand on end. There was the nest, too! Fancy being changed into a robin, and being obliged to build a nest at a moment's notice! I never felt so ridiculous in my life. How was I to know how to build a nest? And the worst of it was the way she went on about it."

"She?" said Fairyfoot.

"Oh, her, you know," replied the little man, ungrammatically; "my wife. She'd always been a robin, and she knew how to build a nest; she liked to order me about, too; she was one of that kind. But, of course, I wasn't going to own that I didn't know anything about nest-building; I could never have done anything with her in the world, if I'd let her think she knew as much as I did. So I just put things together in a way of my own, and built a nest that would have made you weep! The bottom fell out of it the first night. It nearly killed me."

"Did you fall out, too?" inquired Fairyfoot.

"Oh, no," answered the little man. "I meant that it nearly killed me to think the eggs weren't in it at the time."

"What did you do about the nest?" asked Fairyfoot.

The little man winked in the most improper manner.

"Do?" he said. "I got mad, of course, and told her that if she hadn't interfered, it wouldn't have happened; said it was exactly like a hen to fly around giving advice and unsettling one's mind, and then complain if things weren't right. I told her she might build the nest herself, if she thought she could build a better one. She did it, too!" And he winked again.

"Was it a better one?" asked Fairyfoot.

The little man actually winked a third time. "It may surprise you to hear that it was," he replied; "but it didn't surprise me."

A Mean Mitten.

"Mean? why, she is the meanest girl in town."

"Why, what's the matter? I thought you loved that girl?"

"So I did once, but now I despise her."

"Refused you, did she?"

"Yes."

"Well, you ought not to mind a little thing like that. Perhaps it has saved you a life of trouble."

"Oh, I don't mind her refusing me, but in reply to my letter proposing for her hand, she sent me a brief 'No' on a postal card. The idea! a postal card! That was an uncalled-for insult."

"Why?"

"Because it showed that she didn't care two cents for me."

Master Kirby— "I sh'd say you'd better study grammar, teacher."—Tid-Bits.

Garfield at College.

He had a wonderful capacity for study, a genuine love for work, and the ability to "keep it up." His mental activity was far from being limited to the requirements of the regular college work: He was just as earnest in the debates and other literary exercises of the Philologian; he read widely and thoroughly, pursued with practical diligence more studies than were in the regular course, was editor-in-chief of the college magazine, taught a writing school, and engaged in various other literary work, and all with a hearty thoroughness that would not slight any portion of the field of effort. It was not in him to do anything by halves. Whatever his hand found to do he did with his might.

There was remarkable balance and symmetry in his mental constitution, not amazing strength on one side, counterbalanced by amazing weakness on another. Gifts ordinarily considered at variance were happily combined in him. He could excel in pure mathematics, and in poetry; in strict logic, and in the beauties of rhetoric; in the patient study of minute and numerous facts, and in masterly grouping and generalization; in clear conception of a plan of action, and practical ability for its execution. His energies were never expended in aimless efforts. They were guided by good judgment and thoroughly under control of his will. Indeed, of all his magnificent intellectual endowments, the grandest was this, the ability to concentrate all his force when and where he would. And this ability he kept always in exercise, so that his powers were ever in process of development. Intellectually and morally he never stopped growing. Where others lagged or were lost in the intricacies of the plain, he would go on and gain a commanding height. A noble thing to see is the human will directing the onward march of human powers. A nobler thing by far is the will subordinated always to the supreme right. And this last crowning glory must in all justice be awarded to him, that he recognized and obeyed what was rightfully dominant. Nor did this obedience result from a mere cold and severe sense of duty. His unflinching courage was united with the most loving tenderness.—]Brooklyn Magazine.

Selling Tea.

Lew Campbell tells the following on Joe Cobb, the well known tea drummer from Baltimore:

The night of the earthquake in Charleston, Joe was showing a merchant his samples of tea. The merchant found a lot which he said he could use if he could buy them right.

"What do you ask for this imperial?"

"I will sell you the line for 48 cents," replied Cobb.

"You are too high on it."

"Why, Mr. Jones, it cost my house 45 cents."

"Now, Cobb, you know better than that."

"Mr. Jones, I hope this building will fall on my head if it didn't."

Just then the first shock was felt. Cobb ran out into the street, leaving his samples to take care of themselves—and the poor boy did not sleep all that night. The next day Cobb hunted up Mr. Jones, and said:

"See here, Mr. Jones, I don't want you to think I told you what wasn't so about the cost of that tea. My house must have marked it up on me, as I'll swear that the building tried hard to fall on me when I asked it to if the tea didn't cost that money. I think I'll change my business."

Cobb hasn't fully recovered from the scare yet, and every time a building jars he runs into the street and says "hold on there—I am not selling tea."

Quaint Old Marriage Records.

The world discourages, and rightly so, the marriage of December with May, and when such marriages took place in former times they were usually recorded in some such way as this: "22d August (1782). At Bath, Captain Hamilton, aged 30, to Mrs. Munson, a lady of rank and fortune, aged 85." We may find even a distance of eighty years between an old man and his bride. In February, 1769, "Robert Judge, Esq., of Cooksburgh, Ireland, aged 95, to Miss Annie Nugent, aged 15. He served in King William's wars, and received a ball in his nose." Particulars of height, as well as of age, fortune, and length of courtship were often given: "December (1755). At York, Mr. Thomas, a grenadier in the Yorkshire militia, six feet two inches high, to Miss Hannah Tennick, of Clearlam, three feet two inches high, with a fortune of five thousand pounds." And on April 5th, 1785, at Ripley Church, Mr. Robert Long was married to Miss Reynard; between them was disparity both of age and size, "the bridegroom being thirty-seven years of age, and more than six feet high; the bride twenty years old and little more than three feet high." The record of a marriage in 1779 of a couple aged respectively 80 and 85 concludes thus: "And what is still more remarkable, there has been a courtship carried on betwixt them for more than sixty years."—[January Brooklyn Magazine.

Mercantile Honor.

It ought to tempt one (says Chalmers) to be proud of his species when he looks upon the faith reposed in a merchant by a distant correspondent, who, without other hold on him than his honor, confides to him the wealth of a whole flotilla and sleeps in confidence that it is safe. It is, indeed, an animating thought, amid the gloom of the world's depravity, when we behold the credit which one man puts in another, though separated by seas and continents; when he fixes the anchor of a sure and steady dependence on the reputed faith of one whom he never saw: when with all his fears for the treachery of the various elements which his property must pass, he knows that, should it arrive at the doors of his agent, his fears and suspense may be at an end. We know nothing finer than such an act of homage from one being to another.—[Dry Goods Chronicle.

Would Walk.

"How much vhas a ticket to Lansing?" he asked at the Third st. depot yesterday.

"Two forty."

"Make him $2."

"No, sir."

"The price is two forty, sir."

"How far vas he?"

"Eighty-six miles."

"I gif you $2; and maybe I go out next fall."

"No, sir."

"You don't take him?"

"No, sir."

"My friendt, dot vhas all right. I like to see my brudder, but now I don't go oudt."

"Can't help that."

"Mebbe you think my brudder comes in to see me und gif you two forty. You vhas off. He vhalks every shtep of der way, und you doan, get so much as one look mit his coat-tails. My friendt, good-bye."

All Sorts.

Charles Reade says that all children should be taught to have presence of mind, but haven't they got it? Catch a boy in the sugar box and isn't he looking for flies?

Lady (in shoe store): "I would like to look at some cloth slippers for myself." Clerk (until recently in the dry goods line): "Yes, madam, something all wool and a yard wide?"

Curan, one day when the judge was shaking his head, said, addressing the jury: "Gentlemen, don't be convinced by the learned judge shaking his head, for there's nothing in it."

Adolphus (takes the last piece)—"This is very good bread, Mrs Thompson." Mrs. Thompson, the landlady—"Yes and I think it better bred than some of my boarders.—Boston Beacon.

The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with, but a man can make a goose of himself with one.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?" said a lady to her domestic. "Because I didn't hear the bell." "Hereafter when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so." "Yes mum."

"It is a curious world," my barber said yesterday: "nobody ain't satisfied. The last man but one in my chair made me brush and grease his curly hair till it was straight, and the next man to him made me curl his straight hair."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A bright little six year old girl in a town near by, who was to give a party, remarked to her father on the morning of the eventful day, that she thought the children must all be coming, for she hadn't received any "regreterations".

Old gentleman (putting a few questions)— Now, boys—ah—can any of you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit? Small scholar (like a shot)—Please, sir, th' worn't no commandments then, sir.—Punch.

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sah," replied Sambo, "dat turkey war 'roostin' on our fence three nights; so dis mawnin I seize him for de rent of de fence."

Our attention has been called to another dreadful crime in Vermont. A man walked deliberately into the railroad library room in St. Alban's the other day, and took the life of Macaulay. The wretch has so far escaped, but it is suspected that he has gone to Reading.—[St. Alban's Messenger.

"There was a man into see you while you were out," said the foreman to the editor of a Dakota paper, "and he said he thought he must be some relation to you because his name was the same."

"He was a rank fraud—I haven't got a relative in the world. "You didn't go like a blank fool and give him some money, did you?"

"Why, no, he didn't ask for any. He said he guessed he'd subscribe on the strength of the relationship—here's the two dollars."

"Subscribed, eh? Well, well, that's good. Must have been Uncle George—I never expected to see him out in this country."—[Estelline Bell.

"Now you will understand, children," said the teacher of a West side school to his advanced class this week, "that the whole is equal to the sum of all the parts, and the greater invariably includes the less. Did any of you ever hear of a case in which the less included the greater?"

"Yes, sir," said the lumber dealer's son. "My father got 700,000 feet in one big tow this week. I heard him say so."—[Detroit Free Press.

"I am afraid, Bobby," said his mother, "that when I tell your papa what a naughty boy you've been today, he will punish you severely." "Have you got to tell him?" asks Bobby anxiously. "Oh, yes I shall tell him immediately after dinner." (The look of concern upon Bobby's face deepened, until a bright thought struck him.) "Well, ma," he said, "give him a better dinner than usual. You might do that for me."

Only three Indian scalps have thus far been presented for the rewards offered in Arizona, and these were all in the hands of one man. When asked to make affidavit that they were the scalp locks of hostile Indians, he replied:

"Wall, two of 'em had sot a cabin afire and killed a settler, and the other was comin' for me with his knife, but I can't say as they waz hostile."

The reward was promptly handed over.

Johnny laboriously lugged a pail into the parlor where the family were assembled and asked his matenal grandmother to kick it. "Why should I kick it, Johnny?" grandmother enquired in amazement. "Just to amuse papa," said Johnny. "He said he would give ten dollars any time to see you kick the bucket."

I heard a gentleman ask an old colored man the other day what he would take, provided he could have any three things he would wish for. The darkey replied: "Well, boss, de fust ting, I take a fifty dollar in money, den a fine suit o' clothes, an' next a barrel o' rice. Den, boss," he continued, "if you'd let me take another wish, I'd take four gallons o' good whiskey."

"What's the matter, Mrs. Tompkin?" asked Flumly of his landlady. "You seem down in the mouth." "Matter enough. The new boarder has gone off without paying a cent of board. He owed me four weeks. But I don't regret that so much as I do that I let him have his board for six dollars a week when I should have charged him seven. I'll never make a reduction again."

It was in the infant class of the Sunday school. The teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupations. There had been smooth sailing until the question was asked, "What do you call a man who plays on a harp?" After a brief pause a youngster raised his hand and answered, "An Italian." The teacher and scholars had a good laugh and a new topic was introduced.

The Sunday school teacher was impressing upon her class the importance of honoring their parents. "Now, children," said she, "when you are naughty and cross, your mamma does not want you to be near her where she can see your naughty ways. But when you are good she loves to have you by her. Now, Tommy, when do you think your mamma loves you best?" "When I'm asleep," replied Tommy, stoutly. "She says so."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5-28-1y

The above Picture represents CAPTAIN S. GREENWOOD, Master of the Steamship Kanawha.

About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken.—He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick-dust sediment at the bottom. All these were the sure symptoms of that fearful disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, which has always been considered incurable, and they continued until the captain was in a terrible condition. But he is the picture of health and vigor to-day, and he owes it entirely to that wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Capt. Greenwood says: "I am so certain of the great value of Hunt's Remedy, that I always carry a supply on shipboard for the use of my men, and I prescribe it when they are ailing. After curing me as it did, and restoring my wife (whom the best physicians of New York said was dying of tumors) to perfect health, I swear by it."

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For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

☞PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS, IMMEDIATE AND LASTING IN ITS EFFECT. IN LIQUID, PILL OR LOZENGE FORM, (6 FOR $5.) EITHER OF THE LATTER SENT BY MAIL SECURE FROM OBSERVATION, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. MRS. PINKHAM'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR MAILED TO ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS AND STAMP TO LYNN, MASS. *Mention this Paper.*

Lydia E. Pinkham

ITS MERITS KEEP UP THE SALE.

☞IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA. MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED *without* PAIN.

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it.

☞IT REVIVES THE DROOPING SPIRITS, INVIGORATES AND HARMONIZES THE ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, GIVES ELASTICITY AND FIRMNESS TO THE STEP, RESTORES THE NATURAL LUSTRE TO THE EYE, AND PLANTS ON THE PALE CHEEK OF WOMAN THE FRESH ROSES OF LIFE'S SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER TIME.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL it claims to do. It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

THE Woman's Sure Friend FOR ALL DELICATE AND COMPLICATED TROUBLES. LADIES IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE. ☞THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

☞All Sold by Druggists.☜

MRS. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS AND TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, 25 CENTS.

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STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT BY WEARING A

Hop Plaster

Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plaster ... Painful Muscles, Kidney Weakness, Inflammation, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Crick and all Sudden ... pains. ... virtues of Hops, Hemlock, ... combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞Look for the hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER CO., on every genuine plaster. Beware of imitations and substitutions.

ASTHMA CURED!

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

"It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." *Hon. R. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.*
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Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMAN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

Restores original luster and finish to the shoe. Only Dressing that will produce a Polish without shrinking, cracking, or hardening the leather. Each Bottle contains double the quantity of other dressings. Gold Medal received at New Orleans for superiority over all others. Your Shoe Dealer has it. Manuf. by GEO. H. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE

So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. LAUDERBACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1887.

The Republicans of Maine have unanimously renominated Senator Hale.

Baltimore is ice bound. Ice extends down the river forty miles into Chesapeake Bay.

Wednesday night and Thursday morning snow fell over nearly the entire south. The weather at Jacksonville, Florida, was nearly as cold as in this city. In Richmond, Va. the snow was nearly a foot deep. What was rain in New England was snow everywhere else.

The registry in this city numbers 1283, the largest the city ever had. We understand that many of the number have paid their own taxes. On the Republican side, in particular, very few if any have had their taxes paid for them. This is a good indication. It shows that the young men of the place are taking a hand and interesting themselves in the political affairs of the city and state.

The Republican League, which was organized in Providence last week, has issued an address to the Republicans of Rhode Island which our neighbor of the Daily News uses as a text to lash the party with for not killing the fatted calf and inviting the mugwumps in to eat it, after they kicked themselves out of the party in the last Presidential election.

The Providence Journal has commenced its review of the liquor traffic in this state for the last three months and although in its reading columns it claims that the law has not been enforced and that as much liquor is sold as ever, its statistics give the lie to that assertion by showing that there has been a vast diminution in the number of arrests for drunkeness. The fact is there is probably less than one quarter of the liquor sold and drunk in this state than there was before the law went into effect. Liquor selling has not been all stopped by any means, that is too much to expect in six months, but the friends of law and order have much encouragement in the good work that has been accomplished.

Mayor Powel gives us a plain business document for a message this year, and it is well worth a careful reading, if it is a long one. If His Honor, who has had practical experience with the liquor law, and thinks that it is not strong enough, will point the way it can be made stronger we will guarantee him one member of the General Assembly, at least, who will use his utmost exertions to see that his suggestions are put in practical shape. Any additional suggestions he may make for improving this law shall have careful attention, and we have no doubt but that the members of the General Assembly will be only too glad to have the practical aid and advice of those who have had the responsibility of enforcing the law for the last six months; and if they will point out the way the law can be improved we have no doubt but that the improvements will be made. The work of making a law which should meet the requirements of the Constitution was an experiment at best when made, and it was not to be supposed that that experiment would be perfect the first time trying.

Some of the papers in this state, with Democratic or Mugwump tendencies, are making a great deal of noise trying to prove that Gov. Wetmore is a New Yorker. Now instead of His Excellency being a New Yorker, he never resided in New York in his life. The only residence he has ever had is in Newport. His father before him was a Rhode Island merchant, and Gov. Wetmore is a thorough going Rhode Islander. His interests are in Rhode Island, and ever since he came of age he has taken a deep interest in Rhode Island affairs and Rhode Island institutions. He has made a thoroughly able and efficient Chief Magistrate. No man who has ever had business with him, either in his official capacity or as a private citizen, has any just cause to complain of the treatment he has received at his hands. In this city where he is best known he is and always has been very popular among men of all parties. The abuse that the Journal and other papers are heaping upon him will only react upon themselves. The people will take it as coming from persons with pet grievances of a private nature which they are nursing and will treat the matter accordingly. If the people of Rhode Island shall think it for the best interest of the state to make him the Chief Magistrate again, as we believe they will, it will be of very little use for the disaffected parties to run any one against him.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A terrible accident took place on Tuesday at the small town of Republic on the Baltimore and Ohio road, near Tiffin, Ohio. An express train running at the rate of over sixty miles an hour, collided with a freight train. The cars of the passenger train were telescoped and many persons killed and wounded. Before the people that were unharmed could be rescued, fire broke out and many persons were burned alive. The scenes were heart rending; over twenty people perished and a large number were very badly injured. The accident, it is thought, was caused by a drunken engineer on the freight train, who was running, or rather trying to run, on the time of the express train. He had not steam enough to draw his train and, so was stalled on the road with no danger signals out to warn the approaching train. Such criminal action should be dealt with in the most summary manner.

(Continued from first page.)

thirteen times, involving a loss of only $2,585, and we have every reason to be thankful for our immunity therefrom. The fire department has been maintained in an excellent condition. A handsome, commodious house has just been completed for Steamer No 1. The fire apparatus and entire outfits are kept in a complete state of efficiency and the chief engineer has spared neither time nor trouble to render the department what it should be, and is. On a tour of inspection, lately made, the entire department made a most excellent showing:—The men are an excellent body of men intelligent, active, earnest, fond of their avocation, and ready to do their utmost, at any and all times. The house and apparatus are kept as clean and neat as they can be, everything ready for instant use, and I think the city should be proud of the whole department. Of course the fact of not having horses to the steamers is a terrible drawback in case of a serious call, and in such case would soon prove to be a costly disadvantage and one that I would recommend to be removed as soon as possible. The horses, under the present system, may be miles and miles from the engines they serve—and moments in cases of fires may mean thousands of dollars loss. In any event a pair of horses, that may have been working hard all day, and been run a couple of miles to reach their engine, are not likely to be effective when they do reach there. If no more can be done, if only one or two engines could be horsed permanently it would be a great gain—for they could be called to all fires first. One engine so horsed would be an improvement, if centrally located. The houses of No. 5 steamer and of No. 6 hose reel are both too small and contracted for their purposes. It would seem to me that if a hook and ladder truck was located in the southern end of the city it would be a better disposition of forces than the present one. The old hook and ladder truck could be made perfectly strong by placing a truss under the perch and if placed in the No. 7 engine house—in the present ward room, which, is plenty large it might do good service. There has been fault found with the expense of the department as compared with other cities—Brockton, Mass., for instance. Brockton has its department centralized, and it is smaller than ours—but although it costs less per year, it would seem that, judging from the late conflagration they had there, in very serious cases they must call on other towns for help—and they have plenty of assistance near at hand. (Since the fire alluded to, Brockton has taken steps to increase her department.) In our case we must depend on ourselves and ourselves alone. Fall River or Providence are our only resources in an extremity—and our city during one of our gales of wind, could well be laid in ruins before help could reach us. It must be remembered also I think, in looking at the expense account of the department, that we have been obtaining "our plant" (so to speak) little by little. There is an immense amount of property of very valuable kind under the department's charge, and situated as we are, the department must be large enough to cover it. One source of expense undoubtedly arises from local feeling—for if one engine company is provided with any new apparatus, or appliance, all parts of the town desire to have the same—and when there are so many separate engine houses, engines and apparatus of all kinds, something is all the time giving out and has to be replaced in each, and causes expense necessarily. I would suggest that in making the contracts for the horses for the engines for the coming year it be stipulated that the horses be furnished—if for not more than half an hour—on so many evenings a week, or month, for harness drill, for the benefit of both men and horses. While referring to the fire department I would earnestly recommend the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the storing and keeping of hay and straw in buildings, in the compact part of the city, connected in any way with dwellings. There are today places in our wooden city where people, whole families, live in the second and third stories of buildings where the whole lower parts are full of hay and straw, and such a state of things is not right. If hay stacks are forbidden to be built, by ordinance and under a penalty, within twenty rods of a dwelling, why should this be permitted?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this city are in a most flourishing condition under the careful direction of the school committee and supervision of the painstaking and competent superintendent of schools, and never were so crowded as at present. The population of Newport is estimated at present at 20,000 souls, and the whole number of pupils who have entered the public schools since September, 1886, is 2175, with an average attendance that is put in round numbers at 2000 pupils. I am informed by Mr. Littlefield, superintendent of schools of this city, that "the schools never before have been so crowded as they have this (last) year, and that some of the schools are working at a disadvantage on that account, and that during 1887 there must be something done to relieve the overcrowded rooms. The new schoolhouse must be furnished and new teachers employed," and that "there never was a time in his judgment when there was a greater need of the usual liberal provision for schools in this city than at present for the coming year." The Fifth Ward schoolhouse is in an advanced stage of construction, and the building is a commodious, substantial, granite structure, which will accommodate about 250 scholars, and bids fair to be a credit to the city, and looks, and is, a building that will last for generations. Newport has always borne a high reputation for her schools in the past, and certainly has reason to be proud of them in the present, and surely they ought to commend themselves to the heartiest consideration of everyone, for on them, and others like them, depends the future of our nation to a very great degree—for while "A little learning is a very dangerous thing"—the public schools of America are one of the greatest factors in the unsolved problem of what she shall prove to be among nations in the future.

CITY OFFICERS.

I would suggest that the custom followed in most cities be followed here, and that the office of inspector of milk be made to mean something. The inspection of milk is really a very important thing—for poor or thin milk, or that from diseased cows, or cows in unhealthy stables, is universally conceded to be a source of great danger to young children as well as older persons. The State law provides for the proper administration of the office of inspector, and if in our city the office was combined with that of executive officer of the board of health, he undoubtedly could attend to the duties and have the use of an office without extra expense for rent to the city. There should be a small salary attached to the office—for it involves a good deal of labor and trouble—and the officer held responsible for the strict performance of his duties. Poor and thin milk, when sold, is most often sold to the poorer class of people, and the little children who depend upon it, have to suffer from the lack of nourishment and its attendant evils. The inspection of chimneys and placing of stove pipes are points that should receive careful attention, and the office of the superintendent of "the building and placing" of the same should also be carefully filled—for carelessness or oversight in either direction may, and often does, lead to dire results, of which there have been instances very recently and it was by far more through "good luck than good management" that the most serious consequences and in one case loss of life did not follow.

HEALTH.

This city has, with the exception of some severe cases of diphtheria last winter, most of which, if not all, were traceable to the surroundings, been remarkably healthy. The board of health showed a most commendable spirit in taking care of the disease mentioned, and in having the premises promptly disinfected and cleaned. The inspector of nuisances has done his duty thoroughly, faithfully, and well, and is an excellent officer. He reports the city, I am happy to say, cleaner than it has been for years.

R. I. STONE BRIDGE.

The commissioners of the R. I. stone bridge, of whom the mayor of this city, is, ex officio, one, held only two meetings during the year. At the first only unimportant business, some slight repairs ordered, was transacted. At the second a petition was framed to be presented to the General Assembly praying the State to assume all charge of the bridge and relieve the several towns of its care. The commissioners on a third occasion appeared, at Tiverton, R. I., before the committee appointed by the General Assembly to hold a hearing on the afore-mentioned petition.

POLICE.

During the past year the police force has worked most faithfully—and so it should have done—for it has been liberally treated by the City Council. Under the present organization it consists of a chief of police—elected by the City Council—one captain, four sergeants, one superintendent of hacks and twenty-eight policemen, all of whom are appointed by the mayor, and then approved by the board of aldermen: One policeman serves as warrant officer and day clerk at the Police Station and attends any calls, if required. The other patrolmen are divided into three permanent watches—one to serve by day, and two by night, each watch under the charge of a sergeant, who is responsible for the performance of duty by his watch, and acts as roundsman for it. The fourth sergeant is always present at the station at night, keeps the books, makes out reports, etc., and takes charge of the entire night police and station in the temporary absence of the captain, or commands a watch, if called upon. The amount of clerical work necessary to the proper conduct of the force—small as it is—is not appreciated by most persons. The books and papers kept are as follows:—Complaint book or blotter, complaint book for swill contractors, record and descriptive roll of police force, expense account book, dog license register, record book of licensed places (taverns, junk shops, etc.,) weekly reports to mayor quarterly reports to mayor, yearly reports to mayor, arrest book, lodger book, electric light record book, gas light record book, time book (of men,) record book of fires, order book, general and special, monthly pay and expense account, electric light and gas returns monthly to council and record of furloughs. All these books and papers involve a great deal of writing and labor.

The past winter, and parts of the present one, were very severe and the men performed their duties faithfully and well through all the trying weather, and I think that almost all have tried to do their entire duty, to their best ability, and succeeded in so doing in a most satisfactory manner in the main. Of course there are very many points in which improvements can be made, and will be made in time, but the police force show a commendable desire to learn their duty and to do it, and are a self-respecting, and consequently respected body of men and I think that I can safely say that, during the short time I have had the opportunity of seeing them, they have improved to a marked degree. It is hardly to be expected that a police force that does its duty impartially and thoroughly will be popular with every class of people, and policemen are harped at, and found fault with on the most frivolous pretexts; often with no show of justice at all. There has been an immense amount of work and ill will towards the police, entailed by the prohibitory law, for it is a law that is well nigh impossible to enforce at the best, and one which in its operations reaches far and wide. The present condition of the law renders it well nigh impossible to gather evidence and more and stronger evidence is required to convict of a violation of this law, than is required to convict of murder. Unless the law is amended and some other means provided by which it can be more readily enforced, the sale of intoxicating drink will be very largely increased, and the police be rendered almost powerless to prevent it—especially in places like our city, where every man on the force is well known, and no sales would be made to them in any event. Moreover, even if it were not so, it seems hardly a proper, or even fair, thing to do, to expect a man to enter, while on duty, places where liquor is sold, buy and drink it, for evidence for the State, and discharge him (as I will do in each and every case occurring) if he did so on his own account. The intense cold of last winter was very hard on the older members of the force—for exposure to such intensely cold weather as we had day after day, and night after night, was sufficient to try any man's constitution, but the men, with few exceptions, have worked well and without murmuring, and I think I can justly say that the city should be well satisfied with them. The council last year furnished the force with an entire winter and summer outfit of clothing. The clothing has stood the service well, and all the force requires now is an outfit of winter pantaloons—those they now have have had very hard service. During the foul weather of winter a man cannot keep himself clean or comfortable with a single pair—and these show service badly. The work of the force for last year as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

	Arrests.	Warrants issued.	Convictions.	Withdrawn.
1885.	895	170	171	25
1886.	915	198	144	39
	257 persons released with prosecution.			

thus showing only an increase of 48 arrests, but 200 warrants issued and 143 convictions thereon, and while I do not by any means consider a large number of arrests, or prosecutions, as a matter to boast of, I am of opinion that the following up of arrests by prosecutions does work as a preventative against the repetition of offences—for the last half of the year shows a marked falling off over the first part. As soon as men learn that if they transgress the laws, or ordinances, they will be arrested, and when arrested they will be prosecuted, and if convicted will have to pay the penalty, they will think twice before they transgress. During the past year there has been a police ambulance furnished the department, built under resolution of council, for use in case of accidents, or to transport men to distant points in case of fire, etc. It has been kept at Stewart & Son's stables, Mr. Stewart to furnish a horse or horses—at a fixed sum per trip. I would recommend that a suitable set of harness, such as furnished the fire department, with snap collar, etc., be purchased for the ambulance at as early a date as may be, as it is difficult to find harness of sufficient strength for the kind of duty required at a livery stable. I would also recommend the purchase of an "Emergency Case," so called, for the ambulance; supplied with the usual bandages, splints, lint, tourniquet, plasters, styptic cotton, surgeon's needles, etc., etc., to be always at hand, when called to an accident. There should also be a similar case provided for the Police Station, where at present there is not so much as a rag furnished, to be used should anyone be brought in injured. During the past year there has been an addition of about 20 feet built on the Police Station—which has added a stable containing room for the ambulance, and stalls for two horses—but no place for storage of any quantity of hay, straw, or feed; there is also a "Morgue" for the temporary care of a dead body, and where coroners' autopsies can be held. Up stairs there are two additional sleeping rooms for the men—which were very badly needed—as the men were much overcrowded, and even now two men have to sleep in the same bed every night—an unclean if not unhealthy practice. Owing to the manner in which the station has been built—from time to time, enlarged—there is no suitable drill room in the building and it is impossible to drill even a squad of men—a state of things that should not be—and which would tell much against the force if ever called on to act together. During the past year the station house has been kept scrupulously clean and been a credit to the city. During the past summer I considered it my duty for the better protection of the city during the crowded season to call into service four men from the special police force, as there were already evidences of the presence of thieves, professionals, in and about the city—(Admiral Baldwin's house and two in the neighboring country having been broken into and robbed,) and the number of men at my disposal being insufficient to properly cover the town. Bellevue avenue beat and Ochre Point territory was covered by only one man, and an extra man was placed there—and then but slightly protected, when the amount and kind of property in charge is considered. Another man was placed on Bellevue avenue during the first watch of the night from the Jew's Burying Ground to Narragansett avenue, as that portion of the avenue was greatly crowded with all sorts of people. A third man was on duty during the day from the point out to Miantonomi Hill and north end of Broadway. The fourth man was drafted into the permanent police, after serving a short time as an "extra," to fill a vacancy. These men put the city to a slight extra expense, but, if it had not become known that the city was well covered, I feel confident we should have suffered much more from depredations—but the fact that there was an intention displayed to protect the town, and follow up sharply all attempts at "crookedness" I think had a beneficial effect, as also had the fact that the burglar Engle was followed up and brought from the West. I regretted the necessity of calling out extra men, but I am sure I did right—and under similar circumstances should do so again.

I have one recommendation to make, which I hope will meet with your favorable consideration. It is that you appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay the traveling and other absolutely necessary expenses of the policemen and their prisoners, or charges, when required to take persons to the State Farm or Butler Asylum, on account of the overseers of the poor. As it is now, the policeman taking any one to those places *has to pay all these expenses out of his own private funds*—turn the account into the overseers, and wait for his money to be returned to him until the bill has been sent to the City Council and ordered paid. The small fund needed for this purpose could either be placed in the hands of the overseers, for this special purpose, or in the hands of the police department, as you in your judgment may see fit. The present mode of conducting this matter is hardly a proper one—and is burdensome on the officers—(for a man may have several cases in rapid succession)—and it is a drain on their purse that they should not be exposed to.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

During the past year, there has been, at times, a spirit of discontent, or at least of dissatisfaction, manifested by some portion of this community against the enforcement of certain laws, but a large majority of our citizens have, I am happy to say, expressed their will to have them enforced, and approved of the conduct of affairs during the year; and have thereby lightened the labor, and strengthened the hands of the authorities immensely. It seems strange that anyone, in this enlightened age, can fail to be in favor of law and order, or to appreciate the absolute, paramount necessity of prompt compliance with and respect for the law, in a government like ours—for our laws are all made by the people through their own chosen representatives, and are for the people, and a disregard for and disrespect towards them, if only carried far enough, means simply chaos and ruin; and constitutes, in any event or degree, a slur on the wisdom and good sense of the men they have chosen to frame the laws. As soon as people learn to disregard the law in one respect, it takes but a short time, and is an easy lesson, to learn to disregard them to a far greater extent, for the moral sensibilities become blunted—and "habit makes the man." No man who desires to do right or does what a good citizen should—need fear or desire to disregard a law, for, if obnoxious, burdensome or unjust—by proper representation of the case, it will surely be repealed or amended. As for finding fault with an official for simply enforcing laws made by themselves, and which he is solemnly bound by oath to enforce, and paid by them to do, is worse than ridiculous, as well as unjust; or, if a man is chosen to fill an official position of trust, with any sort of regard as to fitness of character for his position, what is he to do? Perjure himself by not enforcing the laws he is solemnly sworn to enforce? Or is he to constitute himself both judge and jury, and enforce the laws against one man, and let another go scott free? The first course is a crime that should debar any man from office; the second is almost equally wrong, for it would be perverting the whole spirit of our American institutions, by constituting one man judge, jury and executive, and the state of affairs would become a species of despotism—a one-man's power. It is perfectly true that laws and ordinances, like everything else, become, by lapse of time and changes in the order of things, antiquated and out of date. What may be eminently right and proper at one time and under one phase of society, may become totally unnecessary and burdensome, even ridiculous, under different conditions. Times change, people change, conditions change, and the laws should meet the requirements of times, people, and the conditions of society. It is far wiser in my opinion, to repeal a law entirely—than to have it disregarded, a dead letter, or even intermittently enforced, and it is equally, I consider, the duty of the law makers, to repeal obsolete, useless laws, as it is to make new ones. Laws and ordinances, (which are simply city by-laws,) should fit the times and militate for the greatest good of the greatest number, and no good citizen should find fault with the enforcement of a law that is avowedly tending to that end, even if it should prove irksome to himself. "Enforce the law, but don't touch me" is a rule that cannot be made to work. Laws and ordinances must be enforced equally, impartially, and justly, as far as can possibly be done. It is the part of all good citizens to uphold the strict enforcement of the laws by every means in their power—by their moral support, and example in conforming to them, and it is equally their duty to use every effort to cause such as are unjust or burdensome, to be repealed or amended; for if they do not take the trouble to cause this to be done, through their representatives in office, they can find fault with no one but themselves, for any inconvenience they may suffer. The execution of laws is an onerous, distasteful task at the best of times for any one, but the labor and disagreeable features can be vastly lessened by the cheerful co-operation of the citizens. There will be habitual law breakers to the end of time, and, as a matter of course, they will always be inimical to those charged with the execution of the law, but there is no reason—there can be none—why people who are inclined to do right should feel that they are having an injustice done them by the enforcement of existing laws, for they have the remedy in their own hands—obey them or repeal them.

The attention of the authorities in most of the cities is turned towards the better observance of the, so called, "Sunday laws," and certainly it would seem that they are a class of laws that all respectable and order-loving people should desire to see observed, and lend their best efforts and moral support to carry out. The Sunday law as it stands today in our state is like many others, very general, and, to a certain extent, ambiguous in its provisions. If it was framed to suit times when men's ideas or the requirements of the times were more exacting and rigid than now, it ought to be modified, and at once, for it is the law of the land, just as it stands today, and capable of making a great deal of trouble, and in some instances serious inconveniences and positive distress, according to the manner in which it may be interpreted. This city, for a part of the year at least, has a floating population, which, is not restrained by some such law, would soon cause the "quiet New England Sabbath" to become a matter of history only, and make the city anything but creditable, or agreeable, as a residence.

In some cities where the Sunday laws were enforced, certain classes of dealers, disgusted with the restraints placed upon their particular callings by the law, have, at different times, vented their resentment to these restraints by endeavoring to have the Sunday law enforced, in spirit and in letter. No one, hardly, would deny that such an enforcement of laws framed to suit the times, many years ago, would produce very great public inconvenience in any city, no matter how well it may work in country places, and, in many cases, produce positive hardships, for during twenty-four hours there would be a practical embargo on all means of locomotion—except on foot, or maybe by private teams—all communication by rail or boat, and people would be cut off from procuring drugs, and news of the day, and, in many cases, from procuring food. It will hardly be denied that in the state of society in which we live to-day such a state of the law is not only obsolete, but well nigh impossible to carry out, for it is contrary to the spirit of the age. The law in our State permits "works of charity and necessity" only, and the avocations of most of the people who are most strongly opposed to the law cannot possibly be construed as coming under either of these exceptions. The question, how far the exceptions alluded to should extend, is one that will be variously construed, and ought, as far as it is possible, to be clearly defined and definitely fixed. A man is not necessarily a "Puritanical fanatic," in order to believe that one day in seven observed as a day of rest is of great physical and moral benefit to a community, setting aside the Christian view of the matter—or because he is in favor of only permitting such labor to be done on that day—apart from works of "evident necessity and charity"—as will enable a community to uphold its character as a God-fearing community. Last year among our own people, here, intelligent, educated, and law-abiding as they are, the mere notification—nothing more—that if certain articles were offered for sale on Sunday that the person so offering them made himself liable to persecution under the Sunday law—raised a veritable tempest. There surely ought to be a competent committee appointed to recommend to the legislature what laws should be amended, repealed, strengthened, or made more definite, so that they can be enforced, and the citizens not look upon their own officials as oppressors for carrying them out, after they have been chosen, put into office, and paid, for that very purpose. The Sunday law can, doubtless be relaxed in certain directions, and made more definite in others—but there is no reason why they should be relaxed so as to permit of any desecration of the Sabbath, or allow any unseemly license on that day.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

There ought, without delay, to be a strong representation made to the General Assembly, concerning the absolute urgent necessity of rendering the new Prohibitory law operative, and to some degree efficient—for this State is compelled to carry it for the next two years and a half, and, if some means are not decided to carry out its provisions better than those now provided, the law will, in effect, become a "dead letter" and will mean simply "free rum" more or less secretly, in cellars, in garrets, in back shops, and worse than all in private houses and tenements. In Massachusetts they seem to have a law of practical use to suppress the illegal sales of liquor—and they make a practical use of it. I was told by the mayor of the city of Brockton this fall, that when he first went into office there was a place where illegal sales were made, of which, it was said, it was impossible to get evidence against. He ordered the place raided two or three times in one night, found liquor each time, seized it, prosecuted the owner on the strength of that evidence—and he was convicted, fined and imprisoned for quite a long term, what I have forgotten.

It is of no avail to try to dodge the question, or issue. The law, good or bad, wise or contrary, is an accomplished fact, integral part of the constitution of the State of Rhode Island, and we must abide by it—but if means are not provided by which it can be enforced—we are practically worse off than we were before. The present state of the law renders it well nigh impossible to gain evidence of its violation that will convict, and, as has already been said by some one, "more and stronger evidence is required to convict of a violation under this law, than is required to convict on a charge of murder, arson or highway robbery." If any other law was as persistently, notoriously, and rebelliously violated as this, there would soon be a hue and cry raised, and if the law was weak, it would be strengthened to the necessary point, and rendered possible to be executed. Beer and liquor are today brought into this town by the barrel, dozens of barrels, hundreds of barrels, and sold—and no practical means of stopping it. Inefficient as the law now is, it has already shown many good effects, in taking the open, persistent temptation off the streets, making it difficult and somewhat troublesome to obtain liquor,

(Continued on fifth page.)

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PEOPLES' COAL YARD.

(Continued from fourth page.)

greatly lessened the number of drunken men on the street and the number of arrests for drunkenness and all minor offenses, and parts of the town, that formerly were anything but orderly, are now as quiet as could be desired—exceptionally so on very rare occasions. There is every reason why an official should be and strictly responsible for the enforcement of any given law, if the means furnished him to work with are adequate to its enforcement, but, surely, it is the part of the law makers to furnish these means; and, of every friend and well wisher of the law to see that they are furnished. The present law as it stands appears inadequate to do more than effect a poor semblance of its object, by driving the traffic into holes and corners and keeping drunkenness out of sight. Sales are going on all around us, liquors brought in in barrels, bundles and packages, and it is, in my opinion, more illegal and demoralizing than ever before, and it is time it was stopped. I shall use my best efforts to enforce this, and all other laws, but, until some better means are given to enforce this law, can only expect to be blamed and found fault with on all sides, when I succeed, and because I do not. Individually I am in no way responsible for this law—I did not vote for it, but, as I have said, I shall carry it out to the best of my ability, and I consider that it is the part of every good citizen, since this amendment is an accomplished fact, to give it a fair trial, and uphold the authorities in carrying it out, by every means in their power, if only as an experiment in the cause of morality to lessen the frightful curse of intoxication and all its attendant train of evil, crime and horrors.

During the past year the revival of the ordinance causing hackney carriages to carry lights, with their numbers in the lamps, has proved to work beneficially—for it has had the effect of giving strangers or persons at night an opportunity to know the number of their vehicle when desired, and besides has done away in a great measure with the nuisance of uproarious parties driving through the roads and streets at night, in the summer time, as they could be traced by means of the numbers of the carriage. I would call to the consideration of the committee on ordinances the following subjects:

To prevent storage of hay and straw in the city limits in buildings connected with, or occupied as, dwellings.

To regulate nailing, painting, or sticking advertising signs on fences, rocks, &c., in city limits.

To prohibit sparring matches in public except with gloves of light weight.

To prohibit any body of a person having died of any infectious or contagious disease to be brought into the city and kept in any undertaker's ice chest or room—or in the "Morgue."

To compel all entrance or exit doors in places and halls, used for public entertainments or exhibitions to open outwards, to prevent loss of life in case of fire, panic, &c.

To prohibit eating houses to open on Sundays except between the hours of, say from 6 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2½ and 6 to 7½ P. M. (as coming under the construction of being "a necessity" they are permitted to be open and in certain cases abuse the privilege.)

ASYLUM.

During the past twelve months the city asylum has furnished a pleasant home for from twenty-seven to twenty-nine (present number) persons. The whole institution, house, grounds and garden, is kept in an excellent manner under the present faithful and efficient keeper and matron. The buildings are always clean, neat and orderly and a credit to the city. During the year an important improvement was made to the building, by special appropriation, of a commodious laundry with standing washtubs, hot and cold water and a bathroom for the female inmates, and three bedrooms on the second floor. This addition was most urgently needed, for the laundry in the cellar of the main house was neither large enough, nor proper for sanitary reasons, the washing for the whole institution being done there—immediately under the keeper's dining-room, and the steam and effluvium rose through the whole house. The bathroom was even more needed—and cannot fail to add greatly to the health and comfort of the inmates—in fact I am at a loss to know, how it has ever done without, for so long a time.—The board of overseers have all evinced the greatest interest in their charge, and have discharged their duties faithfully. I can not help expressing the conviction, however, that it is a ponderous form of government for so small an institution, although I am very sure that there is not a member of the board who would not regret a change, for many of these have served so long and evinced their interest in the institution in so many ways, that the inmates look upon them with the liveliest feelings of regard. The inmates are contented and appreciate the pleasant home that is furnished them, and I think the city has reason to be proud of its asylum. During the year there have been ten committals, eight discharges and four deaths. The health of the inmates has been wonderfully good, especially when their average age is considered.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The public parks of this city have presented an unusually attractive appearance during the year, and have shown plainly the evidences of good care. It appears to me that there is one point in the management of the parks, that could, with advantage, be in some degree altered. I refer to the matter of pruning and general treatment of the trees. A tree is an ornament that takes years and years to come to perfection, and which can be irretrievably injured, if not utterly ruined, by one improper pruning—and where a tree stands among others, it will both ruin itself, and most surely all those with which it comes in contact—if it is not carefully watched. Everyone who has the care of trees and knows how slow a thing a tree is to come to maturity, is more or less averse to cut one out, and is very likely to make the common mistake of trying to save all, where several are close together, by pruning each one, and thereby succeeds in having not one good one out of the number. One perfect tree is worth several that are pruned out of shape, and any pruning can be done only by a skilled hand. It would seem to me that if the superintendent of parks were to place all the pruning and care of the trees in the hands of some person of recognized skill (he of course to be under control of the superintendent and acting under his sanction) it would be a great step in the right direction for the sake of the trees in the future. Washington Square Park has been vastly improved by keeping the grass from being cut out and by the iron fence placed around it. The spray fountain placed at the lower end will prove an attractive feature.

I would call your attention to the piece of ground recently presented to the city by the Hon. Levi Morton for a park, and would suggest that a suitable fence be put around it at as early a date as possible, and that attention be given during the coming spring to the trees, even if no more can be done. This piece of land is capable of making a very pretty little park, and I trust before long the city may be able to take the matter in hand. The sub-superintendents of the several parks have deserved much praise for the interest they have displayed in their several charges. I would call the strict attention of the superintendent of parks to the necessity of seeing that a good example is set in the troublesome and vexatious matter of promptly and thoroughly cleaning the park sidewalks of snow,—for if this is not attended to promptly on the walks of property owned by the city, it adds a great, and needless impediment to the enforcement of the ordinance relating to this matter, difficult enough at any time. The matter has been very well attended to in most cases during the past winter, and I mention it to show the importance of its being promptly attended to during the coming one.

DUMP GROUND AND WASTE LAND.

I called your attention last year to a serious difficulty which will arise in the near future, and for which a provision must be made before it does arise. I refer to the question of the dump ground for the city's use. And as during the past year the space north of the railroad track on the cove lands, which the Old Colony Railroad Company has permitted the city to use for this purpose, has been almost filled, and you will do well to revolve in your minds the question of how and where to get rid of the "house offal" of the city. At present it has been deposited at the west end of Marsh street—to fill in the retaining walls of the sewer outlet—but that will serve but for a short time, and when that and the limited space left in the old dump ground is filled, a new one, or some other means of disposing of the refuse will have to be provided. The entire space north and between the tracks in the cove should be filled—with clean material—for the vapors arising from the mud, during the summer months, at low water and at night, are very offensive to the neighboring houses. The inspector of nuisances has used every effort, and succeeded very well, for the most part, to keep the dump ground covered with clean earth to lessen the smell. A dump ground should not be in such a locality. It would be a great improvement could the so-called "basin" be filled up—for it is unsightly, if not unhealthy—covered as it is with a foul scum. The waste lands about Marchant street ought to be filled up, for it is in a very undesirable condition at present. The kindred question, of how the swill of the city is to be disposed of, will, sometime, come before you—should the present disposition of it not be possible. The contractors have done their duty faithfully and well the past year—there never having been so few complaints entered against them. How the swill and garbage could be disposed of is rather a problem here; the only feasible plan would be by burning I think, for towing to sea is open to many objections and is expensive, and a receiving scow lying at a wharf, would be an intolerable nuisance in itself.

CONCLUSION.

Now, Gentlemen, I will trespass no longer on your time and patience, but will only express an earnest hope that all our deliberations of the coming year may be governed by harmony and good feeling and be actuated by but one single idea, the good of the whole city, and that every suspicion of personal or sectional feeling, if any should ever exist, may be carefully laid aside—and at the end of the year I most sincerely trust that we may all have the great satisfaction of feeling that what has been done was promoted, and carried out, solely and entirely in the interest of the common good of our city, for we are all placed here by the people of this city, to transact their business for them, and it is our bounden duty to, at all times, remember that fact, and study to advance the best interests of the whole of the community, which we have the honor to serve, by every means at our disposal.

Standing—as we do, on the threshold of a new year—and looking back; assured we should all feel most devoutly thankful for all the mercies that have been showered upon us and our city during the past twelve months, peace, plenty immunity from fire, disease and disaster, and lift our hearts in the giver of all good in gratitude, and pray for a continuation of his mercies for the year to come.

The Treasury Surplus.

One of the first bills to be considered by Congress will be that for the reduction of the treasury surplus. This we believe, notwithstanding Carlisle's recently expressed opinion, "That the time is too short and there is too great disagreement on both sides of the house." This would be a sound view were the reduction sought only through change in the tariff. The conversion bills, as the bills for the anticipation of interest on the long United States bonds may be called, provides an alternative agreeable to "both sides of Congress"; agreeable for the very reason that it postpones the consideration of the reduction of the tariff as a remedial measure till after the next presidential election at least. It is undeniable that both parties are adrift on the tariff question.

The Republican party was not founded on protection. Its corner-stone was opposition to the "extension of slavery to the territories." This idea held into its ranks a goodly number of "free trade Whigs," and brought to them a still larger body of free trade Democrats. Perhaps one-third of its members to-day hold "tariff for revenue only" opinions.

The Democratic party is not more harmonious. A large part of it has already changed front on this once cardinal article of faith. The South, with its new, fast growing interest in manufactures, is gradually drifting towards protection. To-day there are more uncompromising tariff men in the South than in the East. We are not discussing the merits of the question. We merely state facts.

Of the conversion bills, that of Mr. Hewitt, now in the hands of the Ways and Means committee, has, it seems to us, the best chance of passage. It has three distinct clauses having no necessary connection, but adroitly put together. The one relieves the Treasury; the other caters to the interest of the National Banks. Perhaps neither clause could secure a majority vote; probably the conjunction will.

Let us examine the Hewitt bill. The first clause virtually converts the bonds of the United States bearing interest above three per cent. into Three-percents by a payment in cash to the holders of the amount of interest above three per cent. less the interest thereon compounded. These bonds are of two denominations: First—$250,000,000, due 1891, bearing *four and a half per cent. interest.* Second—$737,743,250, due 1907, bearing four per cent. interest. The amount to be paid on the 4½ per cents would be for 1½ per cent. interest, say twelve millions less interest at three per cent. from the due of such quarterly interest, say a half million, making a disbursement for this account of eleven and a half millions. The amount to be paid on the four per cents would be for one per cent. interest, say one hundred and forty-five millions, less interest at three per cent. from the due of quarterly interest, say forty millions, making a disbursement for this account of one hundred and five millions. Together they would relieve the treasury of about one hundred and sixteen millions. There are many good arguments in favor of the plan. *First*—the bringing in of all United States bonds to one rate of interest; after 1891 they will all have one date of maturity. The sinking fund provides for their payment. *Second*—the great saving of interest money to the United States in the compound, over forty millions of dollars. *Third*—the great relief it will give to a large class of holders of these long bonds, who will now receive their interest in a lump sum, for investment or other purpose. Trustees will have to pay over such anticipated interest.

The second clause of the bill provides that the bonds so converted or altered, shall be receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as security for National Bank issues to the full extent of their face or par value.

In the present condition of our circulating medium and the large and increasing amount of gold and silver certificates afloat, than which no better paper currency can be devised, there seems no need of continuing the privilege of circulation to banking associations. They can hardly find their profit in it at the high rates Government bonds must henceforth command.

The third clause of the bill makes it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with national banking associations, in all to the extent of one hundred millions, any unappropriated moneys in the treasury, on the security of an equal amount of government debt. Better the passage of this bill than no legislation.

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Will be sold at Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1887, at half past ten o'clock A. M., if fair, if not the next fair day, on the Hutchinson farm now occupied by Elijah Anthony.

15 cows, 3 of them coming in in January, 1 pair oxen, 1 horse six years old, sound, kind and gentle, 2 sows, 60 fowls, 75 bushels of corn, 250 bushels oats, 2 stacks hay, 3 stacks oat straw, 6 stacks corn fodder, 1 top buggy, 1 express wagon, 1 two-horse lumber wagon, 1 ox cart, 1 set double team harnesses, 1 mowing machine, 1 Tiger wheel rake, nearly new, ploughs, harrows, forks, chains, dairy utensils, chicken coops, &c., &c.

Conditions at time and place of sale

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The Pawtucket Record's Cash Puzzle, ON WORD BUILDING, For the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Memorial Fund.

Governing rules published only in the Pawtucket Record Jan. 1 and every Saturday following. Sample copies mailed on receipt of three 2-cent stamps, or for the year for 50c.

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FARM TO LET.

SOUTH BEAVERTAIL FARM in Jamestown R. I. Possession given March 25th, 1887. For terms etc., apply to E. W. CROSS, Wakefield, R. I.

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We shall offer through the month of January our whole stock of CLOAKS at PRICES that are

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And the largest stock in Rhode Island to select from.

Alaska Seal Cloaks warranted at $150, $175 and $200.

Seal Plush Cloaks, $20, $25, $30 and $40, each quality $10 under former price.

Ladies' Wraps in Plush and Cloth, handsomely trimmed, $6 to $35.

Ladies' Newmarkets in plain and checkered Cloth, with and without capes, and hoods, $5 to $15.

Children's Cloaks, $2 to $8.

Misses' Newmarkets, $5 to $12.

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A Blessing in Every Family.

PATENT

Chamber Pail and Water Closet

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For Sanitary Purposes. Among its chief recommendations are the combined Odorless and Air-Tight Covers. No family can afford to be without one, as they are portable and can be used to great advantage in every household.

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If so, read carefully this announcement. To reduce our immense stock of Housefurnishing Goods prior to our annual "Stock Taking" FEBRUARY 1st, we propose to offer SPECIAL BARGAINS during the month, viz.

Full-tinted and Decorated Chamber Sets, $20.

Our No. 200 Ash Chamber Sets, $24.

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Our No. 86 1-2 Ash (the Leader) Chamber Sets, $30.

Our Finer Ash Suits at corresponding prices.

Our No. 36 Solid Walnut Chamber Sets, $40.

Our No. 26 Solid Walnut Marble Top Chamber Sets, $45.

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Our 40-lbs. Wool Top Mattresses, $4.

All other kinds Mattresses at greatly reduced prices.

Great Bargains

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Parlor Suits

FROM $40 UPWARDS,

Upholstered in

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To close. A few off patterns.

C. C. and Wool Ingrain Carpets, 37 1-2c. a yard.

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A lot of good second-hand

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

To close out at most any price. A corresponding reduction in prices will be made for our Cooking Ranges, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, and in fact all along the line.

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Kitchen Paper from 7 to 10c. a roll.

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Also a nice line of gilt papers from 20 to 30c. a roll.

These prices for paper hangings will continue through January and February to make room for the new spring goods. The above are CASH PRICES although we shall continue to sell on credit at fair prices at the

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—OF—

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Miscellaneous.

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Premium lists can be obtained of C. G. Sanford, Corresponding Secretary, 468 Friendship street, Providence, R. I.

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SMOKING SETS,

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Also a new and superior line of

LADIES' FURS

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And all the newest styles with Capes, Stoles or Boas to match.

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A NICE CHEST OF TOOLS for your boys.

SEND THEM TO GET THEIR SKATES SHARPENED.

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Seal Plush Sacques, $20, $25, $30, $33 and $37.

Alaska Seal Cloaks and Wraps, $100, $125, $150, $175 and upwards.

Seal Plush Wrap, trimmed with Neutria, $60; former price $90.

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Black Astrachan Wraps, trimmed with Black Russian Hair, quilted satin lined, $17; former price $25.

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In all the new and desirable styles. Tailoring in all its branches.

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The great Special Clothiers of Fall River, are prepared to show one of the largest stocks of

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Men, Young Men, Boys and Children,

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Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel.
Kindles quickly and
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Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
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—OR—

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HERBERT J. WELLS, President.

W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.

E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

January Work.

We take the following timely suggestions for January work on the farm from the American Cultivator of the 1st inst:

CARE OF HORSES.—The horses need extra care during the winter. They should not be put into the stalls after having been driven through snow and mud until their legs at least have been cleaned from all accumulations there. A wet, cold, filthy mass adhering to the long hair of the fetlock, or beneath it, until it dries away or melts off from the heat of the animal, is more dangerous to the health of the animal than the snow or rain that may wet his back and sides. Many a cold, cough, rheumatic lameness or severe case of thrush or "grease heel" might be directly traced to this cause. If, in addition to this, the hair of the body is rubbed dry after it has been wet with snow, rain or perspiration, or what is better still, a warm dry woollen blanket is thrown over the animal, the driver will find that he is one of the "lucky ones" whose horses are always in good health, and ready alike for their feed or their work.

It is not advisable to clip horses which are kept for farm work, as they are too liable to be allowed to stand without their blankets while waiting "just a moment" at the post office or grocery, or while a load is being taken off or put on the wagon, and as they ought not to be driven fast enough to fill the hair with perspiration, they do not need the rubbing to get them warm and dry after their work that a horse does which has been given a smart drive of an hour or so, unless, as is said above, they have been wet with snow or rain. If well fed and kept in comfortable stalls, so that they do not need to grow a long coat of hair to protect them from cold, a good grooming with curry-comb and brush should be sufficient to keep them smooth haired, and keep their pores open.

Horses need watching to see that their shoes are kept in such condition that they will not slip on icy places. A slip, a strain of muscles or cords scarcely noticed by the driver at the time, may develop a serious lameness after a few weeks of neglect. A few parties are advocating the driving of horses without shoes, as they are less liable to slip when barefooted, and claim that the hoof will soon become sufficiently hardened to bear driving over pavements or frozen ground, but probably some horses, especially old ones, would not bear it, and certainly this is not the time to begin such an experiment, although it might be tried in the spring, when the ground is soft and wet, or when the horses are working in the plow most of the time. We advise great caution in this respect.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—Sheep need but little care this month. Give them good hay, and a few roots each day, and in dry weather let them have a run in the fields for exercise. It may not be well to let their fleeces to be soaked with snow, or by a cold rain, as it gives them a heavy load to carry, besides the fact that the chill may injure the weakly ones, but they need fresh air and exercise. The air in a well-filled sheep shed is too strongly impregnated with ammonia to be the best for breathing purposes. Keep the floor of the sheep shed well supplied with dry litter, and supply them with pure water at least twice a day. They need it as much as any other animal. They will also relish an occasional feed of evergreen boughs, if there is snow on the ground long.

FEEDING SWINE.—The store swine should be kept thriving, but if kept for breeding purposes should not be allowed to get fat. If they are made to root over the manure heap every day, which they will do if a little corn is scattered through it, they will grow all the better and have stronger pigs in the spring than if allowed to remain idle. They should not sleep upon the manure heaps, especially that from the horse stables, as it is too heating, but should have their dry, warm beds, well supplied with bedding. If there are any roots for them it will be better that they are chopped and fed raw rather than cooked. Too much watery food is not good for them. It creates an unnatural distension of the stomach and bowels. If there are no roots, give principally wheat bran, just wet enough to be about as thick as it can be turned out of the pail. This is most valuable as containing the muscle and bone-forming food. Only add a little corn meal if they seem to be losing flesh. Keep them growing, rather than fattening. Probably there are no roots better fitted for feeding growing stock of any kind than turnips, while potatoes rank next for that purpose.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.—In the poultry house there will be plenty of work every day if the fowl are to be made profitable. Feed early in the morning with a warm feed of scalded meal or wheat bran, in which should be mixed a small quantity of ground beef or fish scraps. The latter are most excellent for laying fowl, not being as fattening as the beef. Vary occasionally with boiled potatoes mashed up, or with a little skimmed milk if it is plenty. About noon scatter a little grain, either oats, wheat or barley, for them to pick up. All the better if scattered in the straw or raked into the dirt, so that they will have to scratch to find it, and again just before dark give a feed of whole corn. Two or three times a day they should have clean water, and if slightly warm it will be better for them. Keep oyster shells or broken bone by them all the time. The shells are much cheaper than bone, and perhaps just as good if the fowl are having meat scraps.

Clean up beneath the roosts every day, and remove the accumulations, or mix them with dry earth to be used as fertilizer next season. They are good for almost any crop but potatoes and turnips. Have the room well ventilated both day and night, yet, when possible, warm enough so that their water will not freeze during the day at least. It is time now to select those which are the best to breed from, and place them separately. This course will give much better chickens than the use of eggs taken promiscuously from the flock. There is a great difference in different hens, and that difference, whether it be in color of feather, shape of fowl or in the number or size of eggs produced, can be perpetuated and improved upon by a careful selection, as much as our cows have been improved by selection of breeding stock.

BREEDING FINE POULTRY.—The many poultry exhibitions this winter are evidence that much interest is being taken in improving our poultry stock, while the high prices which many of our poultry fanciers obtain for fowl carefully bred from well selected birds of pure breeds indicate that there are yet plenty of people who believe that "blood will tell," even in poultry. But these instances are as yet too much confined to parties living in the villages; to professional men and to small mechanics, who like to keep a few fowl and like the best they can have, without much regard to making a profit from them, or who are satisfied if eggs and chickens can be had without costing more than they would at the village market.

A few years ago only, the Jersey cow (or Alderney, as she was called then,) was only thought fit for the rich man's pet. Then the poor man, who kept but one cow, found that he could also afford to have one and make a pet of it, if petting would make it supply his family with milk and butter better than he could buy at the store. Then some farmers learned that they could get good results if they had one that was "three-quarters Jersey and one-quarter corn meal," that is, a well-fed grade cow, and now throughout New England there are but few farmers, excepting those who make a business of selling milk, but like a cross or two of Jersey in their herd, to improve the butter product.

Something of the same process has taken place and is still going on among our poultry, and the little three-pound fowls of no particular breed, and with nothing to recommend them excepting the fact that they would furnish a few eggs in summer, have given place to large fowl, more rapidly maturing and more willing to furnish eggs in winter if given proper care. The improved management of those who kept high-priced fowl has been to some degree contagious, and we see better-built henhouses and more care taken in feeding. But among those who have not felt able or willing to purchase pure bred fowl, there has been too much breeding from half-breeds, and too much intermingling of different breeds in the same flock. It is not uncommon to see in one farmyard a half-dozen males, each having the characteristics of different breeds—a Brahma, a Plymouth Rock, a Leghorn, a game, and none of them sufficiently pure bred to stamp the chickens with the good qualities represented by the breed from which they originated, upon one side at least.

This winter is as good a time as any to stop this. Select hens which are as good as are in the flock, if it costs too much to buy a flock of good ones. Then put a pure-bred male with them from such breeds as possess the qualities wanted, whether it be size or laying propensities, and breed in that line. Breed in-and-in if the results of the first cross is satisfactory, or take another strain of the same breed, and keep it up until the type is fixed.

There has been a great deal of talk about the danger of inbreeding, yet it is that which has given us the best horses, cows and sheep. It is only dangerous when both parents have inherited the same defect, which will be reproduced in their progeny no more surely than would their good qualities.

REPAIRING TOOLS.—Those who have convenient tool-rooms with a few necessary tools can find a profitable job in mending their harnesses, carts and other tools, and putting them in good order for the next season's work, during some of the stormy days which may be expected between now and planting season.

SPREADING MANURE.—It will also save time in the spring if the manure is taken from the yards and barn cellars and drawn to the fields when it is good sledding or wheeling. It is less work loading upon the sled than upon the cart, and larger loads can be drawn now than when the ground is thawed in the Spring. If the ground is level or nearly so, the manure may be spread as fast as drawn, but upon sidehill it had better be put in heaps near where it is wanted, and then put out in the Spring. If put upon land that is to be planted in corn next spring, it may be spread now, and plowed under in the spring, but if not spread until spring it will be better for the corn if it is not spread until after the land has been plowed.

Farm Help in Winter.

The complaint is general that farm help is not as good as it used to be, and while conceding that the complaint is well founded, it is worth while to inquire how far farmers themselves are responsible for this condition of affairs. Much more is expected of a hired man than was considered important forty or fifty years ago. Then bodily strength with enough skill to do ordinary farm work was all that was deemed necessary. Now it is important that farm help should have a natural or acquired knowledge of mechanics to manage the various complicated machinery that has been introduced. Farm help thus qualified can generally soon fit themselves to earn journeyman's wages in some city shop or building where work is all laid out for them. They get better pay than on the farm, with work more suited to their liking. The result is that most of the farm help of the present day continue on the farm chiefly because from lack of capital or skill they cannot get any other position. It is only a temporary arrangement until they can better themselves. Work done under such conditions is usually not satisfactory to either party.

Aside from these considerations, motives of humanity appeal to all forehanded men of generous minds to furnish whatever employment they can in winter to those dependent on their labor for their daily bread. It is better for them and for society that they shall earn what they get rather than be dependent on charity. The poor must live in one way if not in another. Men able and willing to work are a benefit to any community. Many farming neighborhoods are made poor by the forced removal of workingmen who would gladly have remained if given in winter such employment as neighboring farmers might easily have given with both temporary and permanent advantage to themselves.

Domestic Hints.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.—Dissolve three pounds of potash in three quarts of water. Put the potash, in the lump, in an old saucepan, pour the boiling water on it, set it on the stove and leave it till it is dissolved; it may take several hours. Stir it about with a stick now and then, taking care not to splash it on you, three pounds of clean fat in a tub or small barrel. When the potash is dissolved pour on the fat, stir well with the stick and leave it. Next day pour a kettle (holding at least a gallon) of boiling water, slowly, to the potash and fat, stirring thoroughly. Do this every morning till the soap is made, which you will know by it beginning to look like stiff jelly when cold, and losing all appearance of grease; then try it; if it seems too strong, or makes the hands rough, add more boiling water. The soap will be ready to use in about nine days after it is started.

SCALLOPED CLAMS.—Scald the clams, remove the hard part and chop the rest. Make a soup of the liquor, with enough water added to make it fresh enough, thicken it and make it sufficiently rich with butter. Butter a scalloped dish, strew the bottom with bread or cracker crumbs, moisten them with the soup, then spread a layer of clams seasoned with pepper, and continue in alternation till the dish is full, the last layer being crumbs moistened with soup. The crumbs should only be moist, not wet. Bake half an hour and serve immediately. It is very nice baked in scallop shells.

REMOVING CAKE FROM TINS.—Supposing it to be a loaf of cake in a deep tin. First, you must butter the tin all around the sides and bottom, then butter the paper as well (cutting it to fit the tin exactly.) Now, when the cake is baked, don't try to take it from the tin while hot; set it away until perfectly cold, then return it to the fire long enough to warm the tin through, then turn it upside down on your hand, and tap the edge of the tin on the table, and it will slip from the tin all right, and you can take off the paper without any injury to the cake.

ALMOND PASTE.—One pound sweet almonds, six bitter almonds, one pound finely sifted sugar, whites of two eggs. Blanch the almonds and dry them thoroughly; put them into a mortar and pound them well, wetting them gradually with the whites of two eggs. When well pounded, put them into a small preserving pan, add the sugar and place the pan on a small but clear fire (a hot plate is better), keep stirring until the paste is dry, then take it out of the pan and put it between two dishes until cold.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a smooth batter of one-half pound of flour, three eggs and a half-pint of sweet milk; salt to taste. Cut one dozen large, juicy apples into slices, after peeling and coring them. Put the slices into the batter. Have ready a pan of equal parts of lard and butter boiling hot. Take the batter up in a ladle, allowing a slice of apple to each fritter, and drop into the hot lard. Fry brown, drain a moment, and serve with powdered sugar and nutmeg.

VELVET PUDDING.—Five eggs beaten separately, one cup of white sugar; beat well together, then stir in four tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little sweet milk; three pints of sweet milk, let it come to a boiling point, then stir in briskly the other ingredients, then let it boil until it becomes quite thick, remove it from the fire, pour into your baking dish. When nearly done take the white of eggs, beaten to a froth with one cup of sugar, and pour over the top of the pudding.

BOILED SQUASH.—Peel and slice the squash, removing the seeds. Lay in cold water half an hour, then put on the stove in enough boiling water, slightly salted, to cover it. Boil for an hour, drain dry in a colander and mash and beat smooth in a wooden bowl. Heat [illegible] soon, stirring in a lump of butter the size of an egg and quarter of a cupful of milk. Season to taste and serve very hot.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of milk, two eggs, two cups prepared flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add the whipped yolks of the eggs, the milk, the flour and the beaten whites. Bake in a brick-shaped mould well greased, and slice crosswise. Eat with either hard or liquid sauce.

APPLE-CUSTARD PIE.—Three cups stewed apples; one cup (nearly) white sugar; six eggs; one quart milk. Beat the eggs light, and mix the yolks well with the apple, seasoning with nutmeg only. Stir in the milk gradually, beating as you go on; finally add the whites, fill the crust, and bake without cover.

CORN PUDDING.—Drain the liquor from a can of corn and chop the kernels very fine. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and sugar, add a beaten egg and two cupfuls of milk. Stir the chopped corn into this, salt slightly and bake in a good oven for about half an hour.

DELICIOUS DISH OF APPLES.—Take two pounds of apples, pare and core them, slice them into a pan, add one pound loaf sugar and the juice of three lemons; let them boil about two hours, turn into a dish, and serve with thick cream.

HAM SERVED ON SALAD.—Well wash one small basket of cress, place this on a dish, or two small dishes; then cut about three-quarters of a pound of ham in thin slices, place on the cress, garnish with cucumber and red radishes.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take five large, fresh eggs, break them one by one, separate the whites from the yolks, and beat the latter for ten minutes; then take the weight of five eggs in lump sugar, finely crushed. Put in the sugar gradually, and beat it well together. In the meantime have the whites whisked to quite a solid froth; add this to the yolks; and when they are well blended have ready some flour, the weight of three eggs, which must be stirred into them gently. Flavor it with the grated rind of one lemon. Pour the cake into a mold that has been well buttered, and let it bake in a moderate oven for one hour. All the ingredients for a sponge cake must be of the best quality, and the sugar and flour quite dry.

POUND SEED CAKE.—One pound butter beaten to a cream, one pound sifted lump sugar; one pound flour, well dried; eight eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, and caraway seeds to taste. Mix the ingredients and beat all together for one hour. Put the batter into a tin shape lined with paper and buttered. Bake in a moderate oven.

MUFFINS.—One quart of milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of salt, a pennyworth of baker's or a teacupful of home-made yeast. When very light bake in rings on a griddle.

PLAIN PUDDINGS.—Bread crumbs, put into a pie-dish, with alternate layers of stewed apples and a little sugar; when baked, makes an excellent pudding, the juice of the apples making the bread crumbs quite moist.

RICE PUDDING WITH FRUIT.—Swell the rice with a very little milk, over the fire; then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries, scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins or black currants, and, still better, red currant jelly, with one egg to bind the rice; boil it well and serve with powdered cinnamon and sugar.

Fashion's Fancies.

Very small pokes are worn by young ladies.

Yellow is a favorite color for elegant neglige toilets.

Frieze cloth is very popular for promenade jackets this season.

Plain velvets are more fashionable than brocaded for dressy wraps.

The newest English boas are of sable fur drawn together with a cord.

Wide-striped moire and satin, in dead or mat white, is a novelty for wedding dresses.

Style and comfort are combined in a large hood made of dark plush lined with satin.

Many of the new woollen goods show black grounds, with narrow silk stripes in light shades.

Steel embroidery, in combination with Labrador blue velvet, is seen on many of the new bonnets.

Striped silk and woollen goods are seen in every shade. Very elegant costumes are composed of them.

A new material for half-mourning has a black ground sprinkled with dots of white, and stripes of black satin.

Musquash, a brown-shaded fur, is to be used as trimmings for mantles and dresses. It is pretty and inexpensive.

A silky imitation of astrachan in shades of pink and blue is sometimes used as a decoration for evening dresses.

Stylish Marquise jackets are of blue cloth, trimmed with mink and fastened with bronze buttons in old metal designs.

Newly imported French bonnets show combinations of velvet and fur of the same shade. The fur is used only on the brim.

Gold embroidery and gold-beaded balls are to decorate some of the new mantles or dark, many-toned matelasse brocade.

English and Spanish turbans, made entirely of plumage, the crowns covered entirely with fine feathers, are once more popular.

Plush tigre is a novelty. It shows tiger lines, which appear as stripes on a plain ground, or covering the entire width of the plush.

Some military-looking epaulettes reach from the collar to the shoulder points, and have hanging fringe that falls over the sleeve.

Labrador blue is a new color, which will be used in both dark and light shades, the former for street, the latter for evening wear.

Collarettes made of several varieties of fur, and tied around the neck with a ribbon bow, fitting almost as closely as the collar of the dress, are sold by English dealers.

Basques of velvet are once more fashionable. Many otherwise serviceable costumes, with half-worn corsages, may be as good as new by the addition of the basques.

Listening to Davy Crockett.

No quieter or more gentlemanly person did I ever meet than David Crockett.

He came slowly lounging into the venerable office of the "National Intelligencer" one severe winter afternoon, when and where I was industriously warming my little boy body all round the small, square stove.

There was a vacant chair near me. He took it with solemn deliberation. Then over the flat stove-top he extended his big rough hands.

"Cold," he said. Nothing more for a long while.

I looked up at him—looked intently; for this was an uncommon comer. A large form—to my boyish idea gigantic—a great, strange head, down either side of which, from a middle parting, fell long black hair. Something savage about him, yet a most gentle savage, as if he could fondle a baby, pet a puss, and even cry very heartily, being moved by proper circumstance.

My father, present, of course, for he "belonged to the office," observing my amazement, found opportunity to whisper in my ear, "David Crockett."

I know a few things about the famous man—knew that his life had been a romance surpassing the imaginings of any poet or novelist—knew, and what so surprising as this?—that he was now a member of Congress. Indeed, I had heard read at the breakfast table some of the "b'ar stories," with which he frequently amused, convulsed, and convinced the "House."

I saw David Crockett.

Presently I felt David Crockett. His big right hand, gliding away from the hot stove-plate, chose to rest itself lovingly among the curls of my hair.

"You never met a b'ar?" remarked Davy; "in course you never?"

"I acknowledged my total unacquaintance.

"Would like to?"

"Certainly."

"Don't know. Better hear about 'em first."

"I'd be glad to hear, then."

"So you shall, my boy. I'll tell you a story of one I seed once't."

I was charmed with the anticipation. He would have begun it immediately, but several "members," senators, and others, that moment entered the office.

Their business soon over, they still lingered, for a whisper had stolen among them, and more chairs were brought up to the fire, and an expectant circle unexpectedly resulted.

"I was going to tell this lad a b'ar story," resumed Davy, when every voice interrupted him with,

"Tell it! tell it! We all wish to hear it!"

He complied. Listening, that afternoon, proved my chief enjoyment of life, to date. Listening seemed to prove a similar sensation to every person of the group. It was a grand excitement just to listen. Whatever was related we saw. We lived along the remarkable incidents from word to word. Who, of mortals, save David Crockett, could display such vivid power—could so wield thunder and lightning? Yet it was not altogether terror. Comical situations were introduced. We were eager, we were alarmed, we were suddenly in most violent paroxysms of laughter.—[Seaton Donoho, in Brooklyn Magazine.

Courtesy in Traveling.

He lied, and he knew it, and he saw that I knew it. His very looks told the story, and I don't think he will soon forget it. Sharp language, you may say, and so it is. But listen. It happened on this wise. The car was very full, and as I entered, I saw but one seat, near the middle, that had not its two occupants. In this sat a young man by himself, he filling half the seat, and his overcoat and satchel taking up the other half. Stepping forward, I asked him politely, "Is this seat taken?"

"Yes," he said, with some hesitation both of look and voice. "Yes," it is taken by a gentleman who has stepped out, and may soon be back again."

As he said it, his look and tone satisfied me that it was not so, and that he knew it, and that by a falsehood he was seeking, if possible, to keep the whole seat to himself. "Very well," I said, "I will take it till the gentleman comes back, and if he comes, I will cheerfully give it up to him."

So, quietly putting his satchel on the floor at his feet, and moving his overcoat nearer to himself, I took the seat, satisfied by his manner, and from the fact that the train was just beginning to move, and that the seat had not been taken, that I should enjoy it to the end of the trip, which I did—though I should have enjoyed it more if I had felt that he was a gentleman, and we could have conversed on the many topics that so often beguile the hours of traveling, and sometimes open the way to permanent and interesting acquaintance. The occurrence set me to thinking on "Courtesy in Traveling," and how certainly the deportment of the traveler shows the gentleman or the lady, or, on the other hand, who are the inconsiderate and selfish, seeking only their own comfort, regardless of the comfort or even the convenience, of others.—And I thought if the attention of those who travel could be turned to what is due to themselves as ladies and gentlemen, if they are such, and to what is always due to those who may be traveling with us, it may be a word in season to some who are not as considerate of others as they would have others of themselves. The true lady and the true gentleman are as much so in the railroad car as in the parlor at home, as it is as wrong, and perhaps more mean and selfish, to lie about a seat in the railroad car, than about what may seem more important matters in social or business life.—Evangelist.

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Banking and Insurance.

Newport Gas Light Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at Room 1, in the company's building, on Monday, January 10th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. A. STEDMAN, Treasurer.

Newport National Bank.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1887.
HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 40.

Four per cent., payable on and after January 3, 1887.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., December 27th, 1886.

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, R. I.

Dec. 21, 1886.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, January 3, 1887.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

New England Commercial Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held Tuesday, January 4th, 1887, at three o'clock P. M.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders on and after January 30, 1887.
N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.
Dec. 23, 1886-3t

Union National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for election of Directors will be held at their banking room on Tuesday, January 11, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 16, 1886.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

A DIVIDEND of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1887.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 24, 1886.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, January 3, 1887.
12-25 STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 24, 1886.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid at this bank on and after Monday, January 3, 1887.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
12-25

National Bank of Rhode Island, of Newport,

Dec. 8, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking room on Tuesday, January 11, 1887, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Newport National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held Tuesday, January 11th, 1887, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for the choice of Directors will be held Tuesday, January 11, 1887, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.
NATH. R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

National Exchange Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the year ensuing will be held at the banking room on Tuesday, January 11, 1887, at 3 o'clock P. M.
STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking room on Tuesday, January 11th, 1887, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 6th, 1886.

DIVIDEND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK are hereby notified that the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. will be paid Monday, January 3d, 1887.
HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.
12-18

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Plumber, Brass Founder and Coppersmith.

No. 236 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Has constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, which he warrants. Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

Furniture Repairing, Upholstering, Chair Seating

—BY—

George B. Smith,

Rear of 46 Broadway.

JOHN ALDERSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Franklin Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order.

A NEW LINE OF Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

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PECKHAM & TYLER,

Counsellors at Law, Removed to

68-71 Trinity Building (3d floor), 111 Broadway, New York City.

WM. G. PECKHAM, E. W. TYLER, WM. H. KLENKE, J. W. MASON.

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Spruce Framing Lumber!

250,000 FEET

Superior Quality of

SPRUCE FRAMING LUMBER

JUST LANDED, AND ASSORTED TO LENGTHS AT

J. B. FINCH'S LUMBER YARD,

LOPEZ WHARF.

Do You Want

a SOFA, LOUNGE, EASY CHAIR or any Upholstered Furniture?

—CALL AT—

28 JOHN St.,

and have it made at your own price, upon a guarantee of being perfectly satisfactory.

Furniture Repairing, Mattresses Made Over, Window Shades Put Up, Carpets Made and Laid, &c., &c.

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10-3

GRANITE WORKS!

GRANITE MONUMENTS and Head-Stones Hammered and Polished Work of every description, Connecticut, Westerly, Quincy, and all New England Granite, and every variety of Granite Stone Cutting. Cemetery Lots Inclosed at short notice. All work guaranteed First-Class. Fine Lot of First-Class North River Blue Stone Flagging of all sizes. Steps, Sills and Lintels Quarry-Dressed, Rubbed or Hammered. Rubbed Hearth-Stones, Chimney Lintels and Chimney Caps. Rubbed Platform and Coping of all Sizes, in Granite or Blue Stone. Well and Cistern Covers.

P. McGOWAN,

—PRACTICAL GRANITE CUTTER.—

Sherman's Wharf, next South of Long Wharf

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'F'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 Custom House St.

Blank Books.

Wholesale or Retail, on hand or made to any desired Pattern.

Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating And Paper Cutting,

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BINDERS TO THE STATE.

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A Large Assortment of

Express, Order and Farm Wagons

On hand. Call and examine them and get our prices. First class repairing, painting and varnishing done at short notice.

LONG WHARF, NEWPORT, R. I.

For Sale or To Let.

To Let.

A small cottage near the polo grounds.
2 tenements on Bay View avenue.
" " " Bridge street.
" " " Elm street.
" " " East Bowery street.
" " " Washington street.
" " " Lee avenue.
" " at 29 DeBlois court.
A lower tenement at 17 John street.
" " " 48 Perry street.
" " " 74 Warner street.
Further information concerning the above will be cheerfully given at my office.
Several very desirable stores on Thames street may now be had at reduced rents.
The leases of a few farms will soon be terminating. I am now ready to give terms etc. for a new rental. Inquiries are solicited.

For Sale.

An estate of tenement houses on Second street.
Building lots in the north and south parts of the city for from $300 to $600.
Attention is called to land in the vicinity of Cranston avenue. Small cottage sites are now being offered at a low figure.

A Prescott Baker,

To Let or For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED will let for one, two or three years, the Easton farm on the west side of the West Road, in Portsmouth, belonging to the estate of the late Ellen Townsend, or will sell the same at a reasonable price. JOHN S. COGGESHALL, Executor.
Newport, R. I., March 2, 1886. 3-6

Russell Forsyth, Real Estate Agent.

30 Bellevue Ave.

NEWPORT, R. I.,

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

FOR SALE—Desirable pieces of improved and unimproved properties.
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JAMESTOWN, CONANICUT ISLAND!!!

TO LET—Furnished cottages from $150 to $1000 for the season. Beautiful views, good bathing, boating and fishing.

A Large and Picturesque Map

of this Island will be sent, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of 50 cents, showing points of interest on the Island and bay, some of which are Old Fort Dumpling, Steamboat Landing, Bay View and Gardner Hotel, Lime Rock, the home of Ida Lewis, Fort Adams and other Illustrations.

Daniel Watson,

235 Thames Street,

Newport, R. I.

EDWARD A. CROCKER, REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

To Be Let.

THE STORE 16-18 Market Square fitted for a market with Jackson's Refrigerator, Beef Box, Rails with Hooks, &c. Apply to
THOS. H. CLARKE, Jamestown, R. I.
8-29-tf

GEO. P. LAWTON, Livery, Sale and Boarding STABLES

—AND—

Carriage Repository.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

PARK PLACE,

50 and 52 Touro Street,

47 to 59 Spring Street,

Having removed my business to the above address, I am now prepared with my increased facilities to serve all who may favor me with a call. I have on hand a large lot of horses and carriages for sale and exchange and am receiving additions to my stock daily; first class teams, to let by the month or single drive with competent drivers.
I have in connection with my stable a Ladies' Waiting Room fitted up expressly for the accommodation of Lady customers who may favor me with their patronage.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at

No. 56 Thames Street

A NEW

FISH MARKET

would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,
No. 56 Thames street.
7-4-tf

A. L. Burdick's Column.

FOR SALE LOW

FOR CASH,

—OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be Paid When Due.

2 New Dennett Jump Seat Carryalls.

3 New Extension Top Carryalls,

Set low to the ground and extra lined. Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top Buggies,

WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.

2 New Side Bar Box Top Buggies.

4 New Democrat Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

2 New Standing Top Carryalls,

Handsome and Light.

1 Very Nice Light Victoria,

New Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

Painted black. Cost $800. Will sell the same for $300.

2 Single Canopy Phaetons, 2d-Hand.

1 Double Straw Seat Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated Double Carriage.

1 2d-Hand Pony or Children's Carriage,

Will carry six children and can use a very small horse. The carriage is lined with Corderoy, all ready to use and cheap.

Also several other carriages which I will sell cheap. Anyone in want it will pay them to look over my stock before purchasing as I want very much to reduce stock.

A.L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP,

382 SPRING STREET,

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Weaver Avenue

East of OCEAN HOUSE.

Druggists.

CHAS. M. COLE,

302 Thames St., Newport R. I.

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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CASWELL'S Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommend ed for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADAHCE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

—PREPARED BY—

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists.

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

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All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Fancy Goods.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions. 7-1

WITCH-HAZEL-TAR SUPPOSITORIES,

A Sure and Reliable Remedy for Piles. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent to any address on receipt of Price and five cents in stamps for postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American Suppository Co., Office 104 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. P. O. Box 495.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler after the filling has been rubbed on the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

Chambers, Gas Building

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

SEABURY

214 THAMES STREET.

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

CENTRAL MARKET.

Is always provided with the very best quality of

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

I. W. Briskham Jackson PORTRAIT and Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

Who after much study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

☞Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged of ever being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

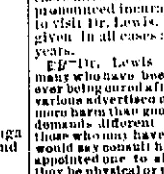
CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, &C., $5. WORKING CLASSES, $2.50.

DR. LEWIS is permanently located at 120 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I. One door from Richmond street (off Broad-street). Office hours all the year round from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 2, not later except by appointment, letter or telegram.

Rheumatism Effectually Cured. Female Complaints Skillfully Treated.

Notice to Country Patients.

DR. LEWIS will, on full description of case, with fee enclosed, immediately send a supply of his valuable medicines, accompanied with instructions and advice, for the cure of the above distressing complaints.



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Medical Minutes.

With additional colored illustrations and a PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR. An exceptional treatise on the speedy cure of above subjects sexual diseases, etc. Price 35c. by mail to any address, from the author,

DR. C. J. LEWIS.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST AND GREATEST MEDICINE

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clear and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS.

Why suffer with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap rum or poor whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. It is composed of the choicest Roots, Barks and Berries, combined with the EXTRACT OF SULPHUR in such proportions as to make it NATURE'S GREAT NERVINE.

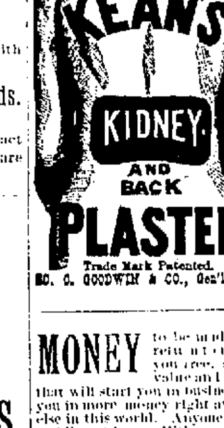
SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a Teaspoonful. It is the *best and cheapest* medicine. Try it and you will be satisfied. Get it of your druggist. DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE.

A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Chemists,

Sole Proprietors for U. S. & Canadas.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.



THIS PLASTER has received the endorsement of hundreds of physicians. Why? Because it acts the quickest, and is the most effectual, not only in relieving pain, but in effecting a cure, of any plaster upon the market. In cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Back-Ache and Kidney Troubles it acts like magic. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cts., or 5 for $1. Mailed on receipt of price by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, Boston, Mass.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Anyone can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION! We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

YOU can live at home and make more money working for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Anyone can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CANARIES.

Canary Birds for sale at NATHANIEL WILSON'S, No. 20 Second Street. 70 choice Canaries, the old Golden Norwich Canaries, the brightest yellow that can be found, clear green, mixed green and cinnamon mixed, clear cinnamon and mottled birds. Warranted good singers. Also a large assortment of Females of all colors for mating. None but choice birds raised here.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Present Condition of a Former Penal Settlement of Great Britain.

Considerable astonishment may possibly be excited in the minds of English-speaking school boys and school girls all over the world, says a London contemporary, "by the announcement just made that Sir Robert Hamilton has been appointed to the lucrative government of Van Diemen's Land." The rising generation, both at home and at the antipodes, may ask their instructors where Van Diemen's Land is, and their teachers may smilingly reply that there is no such colony pertaining to the British Crown as Van Diemen's Land, and that there never has been. It is true that the beautiful island which is the sanitorium of Australasia and which stands to the Australian Continent topographically in the same relation of the Isle of Wight to Great Britain, was, until the year 1871, known as Van Diemen's Land, although it never had the slightest right to be called by that name. Its present title should have been, as a matter of simple justice, its original one—Tasmania. The island was discovered on the 24th of November, 1642, by Captain Abel Jans' Tasman, an enterprising and expert Dutch navigator who had been commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen, Governor General of the Batavian East Indies, to explore the "Great South Land." In an excess of politeness towards His Excellency at Batavia, Tasman named the country which he had discovered Van Diemen's Land, and it is worthy of remark that during the same voyage he discovered that group of islands now known as New Zealand. Obviously, it was inexpedient to repeat the compliment which he had already paid to Gov. Van Diemen, so he named the islands which he had been the first European to sight Staaten or Staaten's Land, in honor of the States General of Holland—a designation which he afterwards altered to Nova Zealanda. When Captain Cook visited the Islands in 1769, he was content with Anglicising Tasman's appellation into New Zealand.

The instructors of British youth, however, both in the mother country and in the colonies, might further enlighten them as to why that which was formerly Van Diemen's Land was by the Local Act 18th, Victoria, recognized as the colony of Tasmania. For long years past the name of Van Diemen's Land had reeked with the most detestable of odors in the nostrils of the free colonists. It recalled the horrible memories of the old days of conviction—horrors which have been so powerfully recorded in the late Marcus Clarke's romance, "For the Term of His Natural Life." Van Diemen's Land, since the abolition of transportation, has become a country populated by an exceptionally innocent community. Port Arthur, once the scene of so many diabolical cruelties, is now a pleasure resort for holiday seekers; and it is only in a couple of asylums for aged and destitute persons and for lunatics near Hobart, that the last lingering remnants can be seen of the convict population of the past. Naturally the free people of this beautiful colony, endorsed with a thoroughly constitutional government, and anxious to come to the front as loyal subjects of the Queen, were desirous that the black pages of their early history should be as far as possible obliterated; and by a universal consensus the name of Van Diemen's Land was consigned both to official and social oblivion. At the present day in Australia it is as much a breach of good manners to talk of Van Diemen's Land as it is at Sydney to speak of Botany Bay. There is such a sheet of water truly on the map, but the pleasant watering-place where Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander discovered so many pretty plants is known in New South Wales society as "Botany." The dictum of Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something in a name. Botany is quite innocent; but Botany Bay recalls the ugliest memories of crossing the "herring-pond" in connection with sentences passed on felons at the Old Bailey and other Courts of Assize.

Needed More Than One.

"John, do you remember when we used to swing on my father's front gate?"

"Yes, Maria, I do."

"And the moon used to look so beautiful, John."

"It did Maria."

"And the stars were so bright."

"They were."

"I wonder if the moon is so beautiful and the stars just as bright now as they were then, John?"

"I presume they are, Maria."

"Then why can't we swing on the front gate now and look at the moon and the stars and the blue night skies, with their fleecy clouds, as we used to do then?"

"We can, Maria, if we want to."

"Then, John, let us go out to the front gate for awhile, and see if it will seem anything like it used to."

"All right Maria. You go out and try it awhile, and if you like it maybe I'll take a turn at it."

But Maria thought him too much of a brute to do anything of the kind.

Sorry He Slept so Well.

Bjones is a very sound sleeper. A thunder-shower and a Salvation Army jubilee combined wouldn't begin to wake him.

"It's a blessing to be able to sleep," said one of his friends one day, "I'm sure I envy you your accomplishment."

"Yes," said Bjones, "it's nice at times, but do you know I get worried about it occasionally. I get to thinking sometimes what would happen to me if the end of the world should come some night when I'm asleep. I'm morally sure I shouldn't wake or know anything about it and the thought of the sensation I should have next day when I woke up and found how I had been left sends a cold shiver down my spine and way into the coal cellar of my house when I am up in the attic."—[Somerville Journal.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. Eighty per cent. of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single; using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00; Double strength $2.00; Triple strength $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

George C. Goodwin, & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Agents, Boston, Mass.

Begin at Home.

A slovenly carpenter was heard at a weekly prayer meeting to pray with great fervency for the spread of Christ's cause—a cause which he disgraced and hindered in his sphere every time he stood at his work bench. When he ended his prayer a hearty "amen!" came from a servant who put her mistress out of temper a hundred times a day by her carelessness.

A clerk also was there, who, although he taught a class in the mission school on Sunday, was always late at his employer's store on week days. He whispered "amen," too, and meant it so far as he knew himself.

A lady hearer, as she listened, resolved to join the church missionary society, and then went home and found unreasonable fault with her cook. And others also felt warming to do something for Christ, who never seemed to have thought that religion, like charity, begins at home. The mechanic, who is powerful in class meeting, and weak at his trade is no credit to the profession he makes.

The servant who drops tears feelingly at religious services, and drops dishes unfeelingly in the kitchen, has her tenderness altogether too much on one side.

And it is a poor kind of religion which seeks opportunities to set others straight, but overlooks its own crookedness.—[Sunday School Times.

Reign of the Woman.

Man never appreciates his inferiority to woman so thoroughly as when he stands before the altar in the presence of an audience of friends, and hears the clergyman make him husband. Nine out of ten men in such a position tremble as if they were about to be arrested for murder, while nine out of ten women go through the ceremony as gracefully as if it were an every day occurrence. And it is this timorous creature in a dress suit that promises to protect the calm and placid angel whose orange blossoms are her aureole. What delicious sarcasm there is in the thought! And in after life, when the husband gets torn up by care, and when a little trouble comes to steal away his peace of mind, how is it then? The woman whom he promises to protect becomes his protector. She smooths out the wrinkled brow of care. She props up his flagging spirits. She puts new life into his bosom, new hope into his soul, and he goes forth in the morning with new strength and new zeal to wrestle with life and its responsibilities. Woman may be the weaker vessel, but she isn't broken up and doesn't go to pieces as soon as man.—[Baltimore American.

Advice to a young man.—My son, in letter-writing be entertaining, be amusing, be brief, and if you can, be funny. A funny letter is always welcome. But don't be funny if you can't. Don't oh, my son! don't try to be funny. Unless you are morally certain that your fun is funny fun, save it for a sermon. Nothing in all this world is so flat, insipid, tasteless, vapid, utterly savorless as flat fun. It is heavier than stupidity, staler than dullness, blanker than vacancy.

"The U. S. Consul at Malta, who was at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for the treatment of a serious skin disorder afflicting him, was there met by *my father*, who told him of Palmer's 'Skin Success.' In a short time the result of its use—*a perfect cure*—so delighted him, he said: 'It is worth $500 a box.' Refer to me if you like." Rev. T. S. Flynn, Morristown, N. J. 25 and 75 cents. Druggists. Palmer Co., N. Y.

A Boston syndicate has purchased the Leuvre Basin land in Canada.

NO WOMAN

Is beautiful with a bad skin, covered with pimples, freckles, moth or tan. I have been asked many times what will remove these unsightly blemishes. No face paints or powders will remove them, as they are caused by impure blood. The only sure remedy I have ever seen is Sulphur Bitters, and in hundreds of cases I have never known them to fail.—Editress Fashion Gazette.

Mr. Charles W. Roberts has been appointed collector of customs at Bangor.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufman's great work, fine colored plates, from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Senator Evarts invites remark by donning a new silk hat.

The best selling proprietary article in this section is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ladies all praise it and physicians recommend it.

An Antiquarian Society has been organized in Concord, Mass.

We are pleased to see the familiar face of "Yours for Health" in the papers again, long may it continue. The ladies have learned to love it.

Secretary Endicott favors the increase of the army by the enlistment of 5000 privates.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Is prepared in a perfectly agreeable form, at the same time increasing the remedial Potency of both of these specifics. It is acknowledged by leading Physicians to be marvellous in its curative powers in Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Coughs and Wasting Diseases. Take no other.

Public complaint is made that the weather indications furnished from Washington are ridiculously unreliable.

How to Save Money.

Wherever you live, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about work that you can do while living at your own home at a profit of at least from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Either sex. All ages. Hallett & Co., will start you. Capital not needed. All particulars free. Send along your address at once and all of the above will be proved to you. Nothing like it ever known to workingmen.

The Lloyds have ordered a steamer to be built, which it is intended shall surpass in speed and size any vessel now afloat.

Pond's Extract, for Pain, Hemorrhage, etc. Its proprietors have been content to wait until its use has spread through the reports of *experience*.

A London lady who died last week left ten thousand pounds to the Dogs' Home at Battersea.

The most stubborn cases of dyspepsia and sick headache yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Forefathers Day was very widely celebrated from Plymouth all the way round.

You know *Hop Plasters* are prepared from painallaying virtues of Hops, Gums, Burgundy Pitch.

A member of the theological school of Yale was drowned while skating, on Tuesday.

Hop Plasters cure pain and soreness, strengthen weak parts and do it quickly, too. 25 cts.

Both houses of Congress adjourned on Tuesday for the holidays, or two weeks.

Careless nurses have let children fall, and injured them for life. They have also given them doses of cough mixtures containing opiates with fatal results. There is no danger in Red Star Cough Cure. Free from narcotics. Only 25 cents. Prompt, safe, sure.

Theophilus P. Chandler, an old and distinguished citizen of Boston, died at his home in Brookline on Tuesday, at the age of 80.

Why experiment with expensive drugs when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, costing only fifty cents, will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, or lumbago? Echo answers, Why?

An avalanche killed a band of seventeen smugglers who were in hiding near Vicenza.

New Books.

THE CENTURY

Comes to hand this month with its cover appropriately adorned with a vignette of Lincoln. The historical article on the martyred president, takes us nearly to the end of the first period of his career, and is as worthy of thoughtful study as have been the previous numbers. Wm. W. Sloan contributes a paper on Geo. Bancroft, in society, in politics and letters, while a portrait of this eminent historian forms the frontispiece, a subject of special interest to Newport people. The Third Day at Gettysburg, by Gen. Hunt; Picketts Charge and Artillery Fighting at Gettysburg, by Gen. Alexander, with the memoranda, continues the war articles. Geo. W. Cable begins a serial in two parts, and Frank Stockton gives us the third part of the Hundredth Man.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Charles Dudley Warner contributes an exceedingly interesting article on New Orleans, copiously illustrated.—Among other articles are: Parts IX and X, Springhaven; Campaigning with the Cossacks, part I, by Frank D. Millett; Naska, a story of Russian Life, by Kathleen O'Meara; The Navies of the Continent, I. The French Navy, by Sir Edward J. Reed; and part IX of the Home Acre, by E. P. Roe.

ST. NICHOLAS.

"Ye Merrie Christmas Feast" of the olden time is happily described in verse, with old English text, by Edith M. Thomas; the illustrations of the poem, including frontispiece being drawn by Reginald B. Birch; and, as the "Oldest Inhabitant says, is 'true to life,' even to the impish dance of 'ye turkey, ye bagge pudding' and the other goodies, which is afterwards rehearsed for the benefit of the guests who 'a'e their fill.'"

A Fortunate Opening by Frank R. Stockton is concluded in this number, Chapter III of Juan Juanita, the conclusion of A Christmas Conspiracy and hosts of other good things make up an exceedingly interesting number of this popular magazine.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE

Is still "on the move," making its weekly visit with its budget of goodies. The Flamingo Feather continues with unabated interest, while the shorter stories, verses, illustrations, articles of informations and the Post Office Department, are all of the highest order.

An Algerian Wedding.

A marriage celebration in Algeria is an interesting relic of ancient customs. The bridegroom goes to bring the bride, and the guests assembled outside the house will wait for his return. Soon the sound of pipes is heard coming from the summit of some neighboring hill, and the marriage procession approaches the bridegroom's house. The pipers always come first in the procession, then the bride muffled up in a veil, riding a mule led by her lover. Then comes a bevy of gorgeously dressed damsels, sparkling with silver ornaments, after which the friends of the bride follow. The procession stops in front of the bridegroom's house, and the girl's friends line both sides of the pathway. The pipers march off on one side, while the bridegroom lifts the girl from the mule and holds her in his arms. The girl's friends thereupon throw earth at the bridegroom when he hurries forward and carries her over the threshold of his house. Those about the door beat him with olive branches, amid much laughter.

In the evening, on such occasions, the pipers and drummers are called in, and the women dance, two at a time, facing each other; nor does a couple desist until, panting and exhausted, they step aside to make room for another. The dance has great energy of movement, though the steps are small and changes of position slight, the dancers only circling round occasionally. But they swing their bodies about with an astonishing energy and suppleness. As leaves flutter before the gale, so do they vibrate to the music: they shake; they shiver and tremble; they extend quivering arms, wave veils, and their minds seem lost in the abandon and frenzy of the dance, while the other women, looking on, encourage by their high, piercing, trilling cries, which add to the noise of the pipes and drums.—[Brooklyn Magazine.

Books.

Books may be regarded, and gathered about us, as inspirations. We are singularly fortunate if we have not found in them our best society and most improving company, in many ways. How eloquent and soothing is their silence! During those seven days and nights in which Job's friends "sat down with him, and none spake a word unto him," they were a comfort to him: but when they began to talk, they became his tormentors. How patient and amiable books are, waiting year after year for our recognition, without taking offense or standing on etiquette! How sure we are of never being interrupted by them, and of their readiness to save us from interruptions in our work by their prompt but unobtrusive proffer of their services.

A $600,000 Yacht.

Senator Stanford is having the plans drawn for a new six hundred thousand dollar yacht. It will probably be built in San Francisco. The designer is Captain Lundberg, of the Swedish navy. Captain Lundberg claims that he can build a ship which will make an average speed of twenty-four knots an hour and possess greater carrying capacity than any of the fast transatlantic steamers. Until he met Senator Stanford he could find neither a government nor a private individual who was willing to test the experiment. Senator Stanford finally became interested in the matter. His fortune of $50,000,000 yields him an enormous annual income, and $600,000 of this sum he has decided to expend in the interest of commerce. The yacht, when finished, will be turned over to the government for the exact amount it will cost to build her, if so desired. She could readily be converted into a dispatch boat or, if necessary, a gunboat of extraordinary speed and utility.

Errata.

Gentle reader, you sometimes wonder why newspaper men occasionally give way to passion; you think it strange that they should not always be in the angelic mood in which you know them best. But if you were to write, "Her dainty feet were encased in satin slippers that might have served for Titania's fairy boots," and to find upon reading the paper that the compositor and proof reader had entered into a horrid conspiracy and transmuted your delicate rhetoric into "Her dirty feet were encased in satin slippers that might have served for Titanic ferry boats," wouldn't you, with all your amiability, bounce and flutter like a squib? Zounds! the chances are you'd break all the commandments, as Moses did, at once, and glare about for more.

"My son," said old Precept, "don't take to writing poetry. When I was young like you I was smitten with a beautiful creature and wrote her a poem. I never saw her again."

POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Burns and Scalds For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Prices of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., $1 00 and $1.75

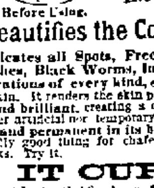
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (glass 50.)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3cks)	50	Nasal syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The MONTHS in which MALARIA is MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November. DONT WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY WRAPPER.



Before Using.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

it makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

The sanitary savants of Great Britain have decided that rooms with low ceilings are much more healthful than any others.

"My love, what magic spell is thrown
Upon your face? Its charm I own.
Whence came thy pure and pearly teeth?
Thy rosy lips? Thy perfumed breath?"
She said, in accents sweet and clear,
"'Tis only SOZODONT, my dear."

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

Boy—"Father wants three pounds of meat and I will bring the money around to-morrow." Butcher—"Wait until to-morrow comes, bub, and then you won't have to make two trips."

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

O*I*L

in the market, ask for

BUSH

&

DENSLOW'S

PREMIUM

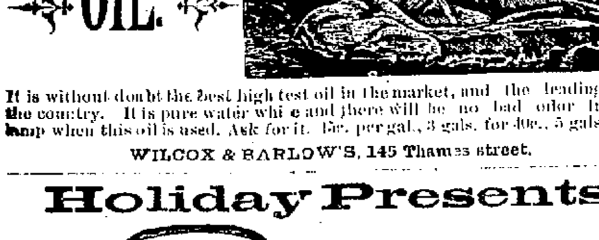
SAFETY

OIL.

It is without doubt the best high test oil in the market, and the leading oil in the country. It is pure water white and there will be no bad odor from the lamp when this oil is used. Ask for it. 15c. per gal., 3 gals. for 40c., 5 gals. 65c. at

WILCOX & BARLOW'S, 145 Thames street.

Holiday Presents.



There are few more acceptable presents than a nice pair of

GOLD SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES. OPERA GLASSES, all styles at low prices. FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES make fine presents. SPY GLASSES and TELESCOPES. MICROSCOPES for boys and scientific persons. THERMOMETERS in endless variety. COMPASSES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, READING GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, including pictures, from $1.75 upwards. AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, etc., etc. Prices will be made to suit.

New York Optical Institute

DOWNING BLOCK. BELLEVUE AVE.

XMAS

AND

Wedding Gifts

COMPRISING

EAR DROPS,

Pins, Rings, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gold Chains, Charms, Sets, Bracelets, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Thimbles, Gold Eye Glasses and Spectacles, French and American Clocks,

OPERA GLASSES, WATCHES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches in Key and Stem Wind.

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Nut Bowls, Pickle Jars, Butter Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Silver Goblets, Cups, Mustard Pots, Tooth-Pick Holders, Salts and Peppers, Fruit Knives, Nut Picks, Nut Cracks, Coffee Spoons, Salad Spoons, Fish Knives, Fish Forks, Berry Spoons, Pie Knives, Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, Ladles, Crumb Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, and Plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

DENHAM, Jeweler,

276 THAMES STREET.

New York Hat House,

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

CARPETS,

OILCLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

The Rev. Chas. T. Hatch, of Portsmouth, will occupy the pulpit at Middletown Four Corners, on Sunday afternoon, on an exchange with the pastor.

The lecture delivered by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Melrose, Mass., at the Four Corners M. E. Church, on Wednesday, was well attended by the residents of the town, a few only being detained at home on account of the bad weather. This lecture was given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Society, Subject, "A Dream of To-morrow," and all present were much pleased and feel under very obligations to the society for furnishing such a fine entertainment.

After the lecture a large number of the young people drove over to the Oakland Lodge, South Portsmouth, to participate in the festivities held there, a number remained at the hall until morning on account of the weather.

Col. John Rogers has been in town during the past week, visiting at Mr. Wm. Sherman's.

Mr. Battey Congdon who injured his foot some weeks ago by having it mashed under a heavy load of seaweed, is able to move around with the aid of crutches.

On Thursday next, the cemetery committee of the town propose to sell at auction all the standing wood on the cemetery lot.

PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday the newly elected officers for the current term of "Grace Lodge" No. 11, of D. of R. were duly instaled by R. W. D. D. G. M., John T. Brown, assisted by George A. Brown as Grand Marshal; Edward A. Coggeshall as Grand Warden: John H. Chase as Grand Secretary; Alexander G. Manchester as Grand Treasurer:

N. G.—Betsy B. Hazard.
V. G.—Elizabeth Brown.
Rec. Sec.—P. G. Charles C. Hazard.
Fin. Sec.—P. G. John T. Brown.
Treas.—P. G. John B. Cornell.
Warden—George A. Brown.
Con.—P. G. Edward A. Coggeshall.
R. S. to N. G.—Fannie A Manchester.
L. S. to N. G.—P. G. Alex. G. Manchester.
R. S. to V. G.—Mary M. Chase.
L. S. to V. G.—Hannah Munroe.
I. G.—P. G. John H. Chase.
P. G.—Clara J. Munroe.
Chap.—Amanda Franklin.

On Wednesday evening there was a large concourse of people at Oakland Lodge of I. O. of O. F. to witness the installation of the newly elected officers by R. W. D. D. M., Henry T. Easton and his board of officers, viz: G. W.—William L. Tilley; G. Sec.—Augustus French; G. Treas.—Seth B. Hammett; G. Mar.—James E. Weaver; G. Chap.—John T. Delano.

N. G.—Charles I. Coggeshall.
V. G.—George A. Brown.
Rec. Sec.—P. G. Josiah C. Gifford.
Per Sec.—P. G. Wm. M. Sisson.
Treas.—P. G. Wm. S. Barker.
Warden—P. G. John T. Brown.
Con.—P. G. Edward A. Coggeshall.
R. S. to N. G.—P. G. John D. C. Peckham.
L. S. to N. G.—P. G. Wm. D. C. Main.
R. S. to V. G.—Wm. G. Gifford.
L. S. to G.—James T. Barker.
Chat.—P. G. Benj. Wyatt.
I. G.—P. G. Nathaniel Peckham.
O. G.—P. G. James E. Wyatt.

At the close of the installation exercises, supper was announced, and the orchestra having arrived and commenced to play, the hall was soon filled with both old and young who enjoyed the mazy dance until late in the morning. It commenced to rain just before midnight, and kept it up until morning, and with such severity that some sixty stayed through the night.

On Sunday the funeral services of the late Wm. B. Sisson were held in the Christian Church, the Rev. A. Augustus Morton officiating.

Capt. Parker Lawton died on Tuesday night. It will be remembered by many that Mr. Lawton fell from a stalk stack some thirty odd years ago, receiving such injuries that he has been confined to his bed ever since. Mr. Lawton had represented this town as Senator and in several minor offices, always taking an active part in politics as a Whig and a Republican of the strongest type.

Mr. Elmer R. Coggeshall is spending a few days with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall.

On Thursday the house committee on elections voted 5 to 4, a strict party vote, to declare the seat of Congressman W. A. Pirce of this State vacant, and order a new election. The four Republican members voted to seat Major Pirce. The matter will not come up in the house for some time yet.

Providence is again working up to the need of better terminal facilities for that city. It is time something was done if one half that is told in regard to the delay in moving and receiving freight is true. Our sister capital cannot act too quickly.

Secretary Lamar was married Wednesday to Mrs. William H. Hall, of Macon, Ga.

There was a large number of public installations of officers of the various secret organizations in this city on Wednesday evening. One of the most enjoyable of these occasions was the meeting of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. After the installation of the officers, a banquet was given by members of the order to their lady guests. After the banquet dancing was in order, music was furnished by the Newport Band and W. H. Allen acted as prompter. A thoroughly good time was enjoyed.

Mr. Ara Hildreth has received a letter that went through the fire caused by the railroad accident at West Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday last. It was so burned that but little of it could be read. It contained a two dollar postal note for dues in St. John's Lodge, badly burned but the Postmaster redeemed it.

Mrs. Mary Cottrell, wife of Mr. John Cottrell, died at her residence on Pelham street at an early hour Sunday morning. She was a most estimable lady and through a life of usefulness had endeared herself to a very large circle of friends.

Thomas Aylsworth and Frank S. Barker have just received, through the New York Custom House, four black breasted red game fowls from J. C. Cooper of Limerick, Ireland, which arrived in good condition.

Miantonomi Gun Club of this city was represented at the annual shoot of the Narragansett in Providence New Year's day by five of its members who scored high honors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the UNION NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 28, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$78,535 67
Overdrafts	225 43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	85,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	56,185 83
Due from approved reserve agents	23,901 82
Due from other National Banks	107 38
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,175 50
Premiums paid	38,672 62
Checks and other cash items	403 76
Bills of other banks	7,915 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	147 11
Trade dollars	95 00
Specie	105 75
Legal tender notes	7,444 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 percent. of circulation)	6,750 00
TOTAL	$469,634 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	155,250 00
Surplus fund	4,035 35
Undivided profits	10,256 17
National Bank notes outstanding	132,415 00
Dividends unpaid	1,187 00
Individual deposits subject to check	166,490 58
TOTAL	$469,634 10

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, J. S. Coggeshall, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1887.

WILLIAM G. WARD, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—G. F. Crandall, J. H. Crosby, Jr., R. S. Barker, Directors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$170,520 08
Overdrafts	5,637 72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	21,293 90
Banking House	6,000 00
Other real estate	6,033 49
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,791 78
Checks and other cash items	1,760 97
Bills of other banks	1,360 00
Nickels and Cents	278 24
Gold coin	13,443 00
Silver Dollars	760 00
Fractional Silver	1,623 35
Legal Tender notes	19,467 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,125 00
TOTAL	$266,085 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	23,381 25
Undivided profits	5,842 82
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	22,500 00
Dividends unpaid	1,458 00
Individual deposits subject to check	109,195 48
Due to other National banks	3,706 80
TOTAL	$266,085 43

I, Stephen H. Norman, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1887.

WILLIAM G. WARD, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Samuel Carr, Stephen S. Albro, A. C. Titus, Directors.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, January 10th.

Brilliant revival of W. J. Gilmore's greatest and most popular spectacle

The Devil's Auction.

CHARLES H. YALE, - Sole Manager.

New Scenes, New Situations, New Specialties, New Paraphernalia, and two new Premiers,

MLLE. LEONILDA STECCIONI and MLLE. RIVERI. MONS. LORELLA.

the greatest living grotesque.

The dramatic company is one of unusual excellence, headed by the celebrated

IGNACCIO MARTINETTI and EDITH MURILLO.

The specialties consist of the BROTHERS SNOW, the three LORELLAS, the Marvelous SALOMONSKYS. The transformation scene, depicting Fairy Land and the Crystal Lake, the most elaborate mechanism ever built by Harley Merry, Rich. Smith and J. Thomas. The Great Alhambra Ballet will present the Mikado Ballet.

Sale of seats Saturday, January 8.

Jan. 17. Louis Aldrich in My Partner.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

Obituary.

Died in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Dec. 21st, Major George W. Howland, U. S. A., a native of Newport, R. I., and oldest son of the late Capt. George Howland. The Santa Fe Courier says of him:

About thirty war veterans and a large number of friends followed the remains of the late George W. Howland to their final resting place at 2.30 this afternoon. The 10th cavalry band, through the kindness of Gen. B. Grierson, led the solemn procession, and at the grave the simple rites of the Grand Army of the Republic were performed. Major Howland was a native of Rhode Island, born February 22, 1826, and was appointed at large by President Tyler as a cadet at the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1844. He was a pupil of Gen. Rosecrans, and among his classmates was Gen. David S. Stanley, now in command of the department of Texas.

He graduated in 1848 with high honors and as brevet second lieutenant was transferred from the 4th U. S. Infantry to the regiment of mounted Riflemen and assigned to company A, August 7, '48. After serving briefly at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. He performed excellent service to the pioneers of the northwest through Utah, Oregon and along the coast; was made second lieutenant company C, June 30, 1851, and after serving as recruiting officer at Dayton, Ohio, for five months again left Jefferson Barracks for the southwestern frontier. He was an active participant in all the frontier trials known to the army up to October '56, at which time he reached Santa Fe and served one year as A. A. Q. M. on detached service. He campaigned against the Commanche, Kiowa and Gila River and Mescalero Apaches, receiving well merited promotions for his soldierly conduct, and was an active participant in the battles of Glorieta mountain, Peralta, and various times was in command at Fort Garland, Albuquerque, and near Las Cruces.

In 1863 he was called back to the states and placed in command of a scouting party operating in Kentucky; engaged in the battles of Cherokee and Tuscumbia, Ala., October, '63, and subsequently again in 1865 he reached the frontier, having by this time attained the rank of major. Among the effects of the deceased is a letter from his old tutor, Gen. Rosecrans, which speaks in the highest terms of his faithful service to the government and his gallantry as a soldier. Peace to his ashes.

And thus passes away another of our playmates, and of "Tower's Scholars", leaving two sisters, Mrs. Albert Hammett, and Miss Mary W. Howland to mourn his loss.

S.

Deaths.

In this city, 2d inst., Mary, wife of John Cottrell.

In New York city, 1st inst., General Albert Gallatin Lawrence aged 49 years and 9 months.

In this city, 30th ult., Mary C., widow of the late William A. Allen, aged 75 years and 2 months.

In this city, 31st ult., Sarah Ann, wife of James Bannister, aged 55 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Louisa Brown, widow of Benjamin Mumford, in the 79th year of her age.

At Jamestown, 2d inst., Lucy Ann Gardiner, widow of John N. Gardiner, in her 79th year.

In Portsmouth, 17th ult., Rev. Solomon P. Snow, in his 76th year.

In Portsmouth, 4th inst., Parker Lawton, aged 81 years, 9 months and 1 day.

In Providence 3d inst., Elizabeth G., widow of Stephen Chace, 70; 3d, John B. Earle, 76; 3d, Olive W., widow of Welcome Angell, 89; 5th, George A. Billings, 68; 6th Julia L. D., wife of Parson T. Gardiner, and daughter of Caroline S. and the late Emery Cashman; 6th, Mary J., wife of Herbert S. Tanner, 30; 6th, Mary, wife of John M. Cargill, 85.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

New England Commercial Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders held Tuesday, January 4, 1887, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

James C. Swan. Augustus Guffe.
Howard Smith, Nicholas Underwood.
Harwood E. Read.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors James C. Swan was re-elected President and N. Underwood Cashier.

N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

Jan. 4th 1887.

NO. 1532.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 28, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$52,151 92
Overdrafts	446 76
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	121,700 00
Due from approved reserve agents	25,320 52
Banking House	3,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,353 02
Premiums paid	8,078 75
Checks and other cash items	351 49
Bills of other Banks	935 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	231 00
Specie	15,355 95
Legal tender notes	14,043 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
TOTAL	$347,967 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	23,000 00
Undivided profits	8,032 34
National bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	181 50
Individual deposits subject to check	126,654 62
Due to other National banks	95 75
TOTAL	$347,967 21

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1887.

WILLIAM G. WARD, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Frederick Tompkins, Augustus P. Sherman, J. D. Richardson, Directors.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Startling Contrasts—Death of Prominent Men During 1886—Logan's Funeral—Important Measures Before Congress—Henry George on the American Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1887.

That human life is made up of startling contrasts is probably nowhere so often felt as at the capital of a great nation. On the last day of the old year, amid great pomp and display of official mourning, all that was mortal of one of the most prominent men in American public life was laid away in the tomb. The following day was the most brilliant one of the Washington social season, and the gay world of fashion began its round of festivities.

At the beginning of this new year, it is more difficult than usual to let the dead past bury its dead. Visions of the future will mingle with reflections of days that are gone. Death made an exceptional havoc among leading men in 1886, as is shown by the names of Hancock, Tilden, McClellan, Arthur, Hendricks and Logan.

At the funeral of General Logan, held in the Senate Chamber, were present men and women representing the highest and the lowliest people of the country. Of his comrades in arms Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Oglesby were prominent, with hundreds of other soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Members and ex-members of both houses of Congress, with whom he had served many years were there, among them the notable figures of Roscoe Conkling and Wm. M. Evarts, while in front of these sat the members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet officers. The chair provided for the President was vacant. He was anxious to be present, but the day was exceedingly inclement, and having been confined to his house for a week previous with another rheumatic attack, his physician advised him not to subject himself to the drafts that are so prevalent in the Capitol building.

No great political matters have been consummated during 1886 except that which deals with the Indian question, but others have been inaugurated, and it yet remains to be seen what shall become of a protective tariff, a currency agitation, the Blair educational bill, and further developments of the Civil Service Reform. But while the regions of practical politics have been comparatively barren, movements are on foot which are rapidly forming opinion in one direction or the other for serious legislation in the future.

There are, as yet, no coast defenses, and no navy. And will there ever be, and have we any real need for either? That is the question. Is it not possible that the principles of Henry George, which have taken root in some quarters, and which will have to be reckoned with in any thorough scheme of social re-adjustment, will also have a bearing upon the naval question? He says the American Republic has "no more need for its burlesque of a navy than a peaceable giant would have for a stuffed club or a tin sword." "It is only maintained for the sake of the officers and the naval rings. In peace it is only a source of expense and corruption; in war it would be useless. We are too strong for any foreign power to wantonly attack, we ought to be too great to wantonly attack others. If war should ever be forced upon us, we could safely rely on science and invention, which are already superseding navies faster than they can be built. So with our army. All we need, if we even now need that, is a small force of frontier policemen such as is maintained in Canada and Australia. Standing navies and armies are inimical to the genius of democracy and it ought to be our pride as it is our duty, to show the world that a great republic can dispense with both; and in organization as in principle both our army and navy are repugnant to the democratic idea. In both we maintain that distinction between commissioned officers and common soldiers and sailors which arose in Europe when the nobility who furnished the one were considered a superior race to the serfs and peasants who supplied the other. The whole system is an insult to democracy, and ought to be swept away. Our diplomatic system, too, is servilely copied from the usage of kings before the ocean steamer and the telegraph were invented. It serves no purpose save to reward politicians and occasionally to demoralize a poet. To abolish it would save expense, corruption, and national dignity."

SCRIBO.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Cheerful Builders.

President—Miss Jennie E. Bailey.
Secretary—Miss Louise Saunders.
Treasurer—Miss Lottie Easton.

Berkeley Lodge 410, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Protector—Mary H. Goddard.
Vice Protector—Henrietta Bishop.
Secretary and Financial Secretary—Francis Stanhope.
Treasurer—James H. Goddard.
Chaplain—Augustus M. Bailey.
Guide—James Hardy.
Guardian—John C. Perry.
Sentinel—Levi Norbury.
Medical Examiner—Stephen H. Sears, M. D.
Trustees—Walter Sherman, Robert McIntosh, John B. Mason.
The installation occurs Tuesday evening, January 18.

Hercules Veteran Association.

Captain—Nathaniel Wilson
Lieutenant—A. Wright Aldred.
Clerk—Philip Dowling.
First Assistant—Mortimer Sullivan.
Engineer—Daniel Buckley.
Second Engineer—John Cooper.
Axeman—Charles C. White.
Orderly—John P. Steele.

Rogers High School Alumni Association.

President—John S. McAdam, '82.
Vice Presidents—Carrie W. Crandall, '80, Fred J. Cotton, '85.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—T. W. Wood, Jr., '80.
Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens, Jr., '77.
Statistician—John G. Costello, '79.
Literary Committee—Herbert L. Dyer, '83, Elizabeth H. Swinburne, '74, William F. Tilton, '85.
Social Committee—Henry C. Stevens, Jr., '77, Mrs. I. W. Titus, '80, Mrs. W. S. Langley, '76.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1887. STANDARD TIME.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
8 Sat	7 24	4 50	5 49	6 16	6 49
9 Sun	7 24	4 51	rises	7 00	7 36
10 Mon	7 24	4 52	6 03	7 45	8 21
11 Tues	7 24	4 53	7 13	8 30	9 11
12 Wed	7 23	4 54	8 21	9 20	9 59
13 Thurs	7 23	4 55	9 30	10 11	10 49
14 Fri	7 22	4 56	10 15	11 02	11 43

First Quarter, 2d day, 12h. 0m., morning.
Full Moon, 9th day, 6h. 15m., morning.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 12h. 0m., morning.
New Moon, 23d day, 6h. 33m., morning.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction on Thursday, January 13, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, in Middletown, all the standing wood in the Middletown Cemetery. Conditions at time and place of sale.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM, Auctioneer.
1-8

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES UNLEACHED

In car loads, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to *guarantee* the *quality* to be the *best*. Price and pamphlet sent on application.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.,

is our authorized agent for these ashes in this city and vicinity.

MUNROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
32 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.
Importers.

Island Savings Bank.

Twenty-Seventh Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto will be paid on and after January 15th, 1887.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
Newport, Jan. 6, 1887. Treasurer.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 3, A. D. 1887.

GEORGE STANHOPE, Guardian of the persons and estates of *George H., Nellie A. and Mattie M. Gladding*, of Newport, minors, presents his annual accounts with the estate of said minors, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said accounts be referred to Monday, the 24th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-8

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 3, A. D. 1887.

SETH SWINBURNE, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of *GEORGE COMSTOCK*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his annual account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 24th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of THOMAS GLADDING, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

SYDNEY B. GLADDING,
Newport, Jan. 8, 1887. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of STEPHEN CHASE, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

SAMUEL STERNE,
Newport, Jan. 8, 1887. Executor.

NOTICE.

Clerk's Office of the Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 21st, 1886.

ALL EXECUTORS, Administrators, and Guardians appointed by said Court, having accounts unsettled one year or more, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the second Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of said Court of Probate,
PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 27, A. D. 1886.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Alice Matthews and others, presented this day, praying that letters of administration *de bonis non*, with will annexed on the estate of *THOMAS MILBURN*, late of Newport, deceased, may be granted to George H. Dalton, of Central Falls, R. I.; Elizabeth Milburn, the executrix of said will having died without having fully administered on said estate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 17th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-1

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 27, A. D. 1886.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, administrator on the estate in Rhode Island of *WILLIAM J. MUNRO*, late of Boston, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-1

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 27, A. D. 1886.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, administrator with will annexed, on the estate of *ELIZA J. BLIVEN*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement, in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of SOLOMON NYE BARLOW, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM O. GLADDING, 2d,
Newport, January 1, 1887. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ANSON BARLOW, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM O. GLADDING, 2d,
Newport, January 1, 1887. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of CHARLES COZZENS, JR., late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM O. GLADDING, 2d,
Newport, January 1, 1887. Administrator.

New Advertisements.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 27, A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM C. CONGDON and GEORGE R. CONGDON, executors of the last will and testament of *WILLIAM P. CONGDON*, late of Newport, deceased, present their annual account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-1

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 20, 1886.

JAMES J. ESSEX, guardian of the person and estate of *MABEL F. E. TOMPKINS*, of Newport, minor, presents his third account with the estate of said minor, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 10th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 20, 1886.

GEORGE M. MILLER, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island, of *ROMOLA DAHLGREN*, of New York, minor, presents his first account with the estate of said minor, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 10th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 20, 1886.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of William W. Marvel, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of *MARY ANN BURKINSHAW*, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 10th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 20, 1886.

JAMES B. COTTRELL, administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of *CATHERINE BUTLER*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 10th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., December 13. A. D. 1886.

JONATHAN A. SISSON, Esq., Administrator on the estate of *RICHARD FIELD*, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate, together with his petition praying that said account, which contains a credit of the proceeds of the sale of real estate, may be allowed and recorded; and that an order of distribution of balance of said estate, now in his hands, as said Administrator, among the heirs at law of said Richard Field, may be granted to him according to law:—

The same is received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in January next at 11 o'clock A. M. and it is ordered by the Court that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 20th, A. D. 1886.

REBECCA E. FALES presents to this Court a petition in writing, representing that her grandfather, *WILLIAM B. FALES*, late a resident of said Middletown, died testate therein, March 23, 1879; that his will was duly admitted to record in said Court; his widow, Sarah E. Fales, duly qualified as Executrix thereof; that said Executrix administered the estate of her testator, and that her final account of administration was allowed by this Court and duly recorded, and said estate closed, but that certain property belonging to said estate, consisting of railroad stock, was not properly transferred to the persons entitled thereto and that said estate was not fully administered, and praying this Court to appoint Edward Almy, of Portsmouth, R. I., Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of said William B. Fales.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 17th day of January, next, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., and, that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-25

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 20th, A. D. 1886.

THOMAS W. FREEBORN, Administrator on the estate of *PERRY W. FREEBORN*, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first account with said estate, together with his petition in writing, praying that said account may be examined and allowed and that this Court will order a distribution of the balance remaining in his hands, upon the allowance of said account, to and among the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account and petition be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 17th day of January, next, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-25

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, administratrix *de bonis non*, on the estate of JAMES GREASON, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

MARGARET GREASON, Administratrix.
Newport, December 25, 1886.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of HERBERT LAWTON, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM B. W. HALLETT,
Newport, December 25, 1886. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, administrator on the estate of WILLIAM H. DAVIS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

THOMAS COGGESHALL, Administrator.
Newport, December 25, 1886.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of MAUD A. AUSTIN, minor of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

HARRIET N. AUSTIN,
Newport, Dec. 18, 1886. Guardian.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly commissioned by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., guardian of the person and estate of DAVID S. HEDLY, JR., of said Portsmouth respectfully requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from this date, and those indebted to make payment to

PERRY G. RANDALL,
Nov. 27, 1886. Guardian.